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# AMERICAN

## CATTLE PRODUCER


• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:  
TAX DECISION

• RESEEDING RESEARCH  
• MEETINGS

WASHINGTON TESTIMONY • POINTED PARAGRAPHS

# CUTTER SINCE 1907 Roundup

Green grass all through the dry season was the old time cow man's dream of some far off cow heaven. But along came some smart hombres who corralled the water and broke it to lead. They seeded to give green grass all through the dry season. Well, this looked like the answer to a prayer, but along with wet pastures and lush grass came a new rustler  with a four dollar name that every rancher now knows as the stomach worm.

*These rustlers can do a lot of damage to your cattle and your pocket-book before you wise up to the fact that you're dealing with squatters and you're footing the bill. If you find your cattle unthrifty, scouring, rough of coat, with pale skin and membrane in the mouth and maybe "bottle jaw," you can suspect that stomach worms have set up light housekeeping and it's your turn to pick up the check! CUTTER hasn't a thing to sell for the treatment of stomach worms, but there are some good products on the market that do the job of eliminating these bandits. The vet in your section is the man to contact for the latest dope.*

My thanks to you ranchers for the good reports you've sent me on Trisulfanol.\* One letter asks me "Why is the package so small?" and that was a cinch to answer. Trisulfanol is CONCENTRATED for maximum efficiency. If any of you have had your arms twisted and been forced into an establishment that sells distilled spirits, I'll bet you'll remember that Old Popskull cost more than the stuff on draft and went to work a lot quicker. That's CONCENTRATION.

See you next month...

*Jim*

\*Trisulfanol—CUTTER—a liquid sulfa preparation for the effective treatment of pinkeye.

CUTTER LABORATORIES  
Berkeley 10, California

## Letters To The Editor

### OUTWITTING BUCKING HORSES

So many men get killed or have their bones broken when bucked off horses that I have devised a way to prevent being bucked off: Sew a short extra rein to the usual ones, just back of the buckles and just long enough to slip over the horn of the saddle. Thus it is impossible for the horse to get his head down far enough to buck. To prevent this from slipping off, stick a 2-inch piece of leather 1 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick down from the top of the horn, using waterproof glue so that it will stay in place permanently. The extra rein must be long enough to let the horse carry his head comfortably, and it cannot be used in the dark, where the ground is rough, as the horse has to put his nose to the ground in order to find out what the going is like. In order

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## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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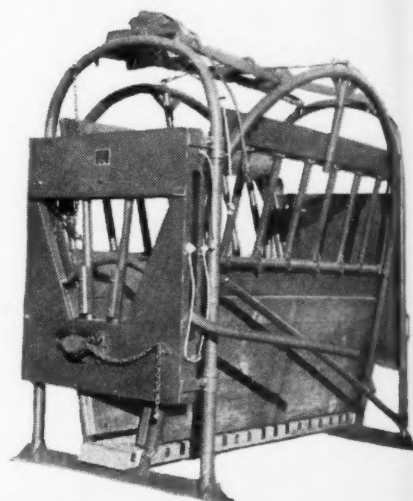
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**T**EN YEARS ago Dr. Franklin was among the first to envision the need of combining into one dose the immunizing elements for both BLACKLEG AND MALIGNANT EDEMA. Thorough laboratory and field testing proved the practicability of this method.

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Your local Franklin dealer keeps a convenient supply under proper refrigeration. Name of nearest dealer and copy of latest Franklin catalog gladly sent upon request.

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Available Almost Everywhere.



# FRANKLIN VACCINES SUPPLIES

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

FROM THE

### PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, in a striking full-page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post for the week of Apr. 20, emphasized the fact that grass is converted into food—and hence is the nation's most important crop. Cattle-men benefit directly from advertising of this sort.

Drew Pearson, the commentator and columnist, whose past comments have been the subject of much attention in the nation's press, unloaded both barrels at this time than in the past, charging overgrazing. Sensationalism still finds ready sale—and while there is much less critical comment of stock-growers at this time than in the past, the need for intensified public relations activity is made very apparent by incidents of this sort.

Distribution of the booklet, "Meat on the Nation's Table," an illustrated brochure which presents a thumbnail sketch of modern livestock production, and published by the Public Relations Committee, is under way. Complimentary letters are beginning to come in and the committee believes that the booklet will receive much favorable editorial attention in the newspaper and livestock trade press.

The American Meat Institute's publicity and promotional campaign, now under way, will deal with teamwork between producer, processor and merchandiser. The entire picture of the meat production from grass to the dinner table will be presented. The campaign is the most extensive one which the institute has hitherto conducted. A preview of the campaign discloses that the stock-growing industry will derive great benefit from it—and that it not only is timely but ties in directly with the themes which the Public Relations Committee

decided to employ in its publicity efforts.

State and area public relations committees are showing continued interest and activity. Pounding home the idea that livestock makes use of vegetation and forage which is inedible—and which would be wasted—seems to be one of the best strategic approaches used thus far. In this connection, individual stockmen should also point out, in public and private utterances, that lands incapable of producing grains and other crops are being put to practical use in producing meat. The fact that our population has a natural increase of 10,000 new mouths to feed each day makes the average individual sit up and think.

*(The following paragraphs are excerpted from thoughts contributed by J. Edgar Dick, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association.)*

The translation of the public relations program of the American National Live Stock Association into action at the grass roots level in the light of local conditions is the salient purpose of the public relations program which has been inaugurated by the California Cattlemen's Association.

Besides the state public relations committee, there are 10 county public relations committees which have been established during the past several months. The chairman of each county committee automatically becomes a member of the advisory board to the state group.

One veteran cattleman, after the program was discussed at a branch association meeting, commented: "There's only one thing wrong with the program. It should have been started 40 years ago."

Outside reaction to the program from all news agencies and periodicals that have been approached on the subject has been excellent. The offers of cooperation on all sides indicate that the hand

of friendship quite generally will be grasped in the spirit in which it is extended, whether it be the band of the industry as a whole or of the cattleman as an individual.

One of the potentially most potent public relations factors in the livestock industry in California is developing in the CowBelles auxiliary, which was inaugurated last October by the wives of cattlemen in Kern County.

Good public relations, after all, is just making friends on a little broader scale, and based on mutual respect and understanding.

In a little item last month about public relation committees of livestock associations at the local level, we said that it was the first such group. But we should have remembered that the Boulder County Stock Growers Association which meets at Lyons, Colo., has such a committee which even antedates formation of the national committee. The Boulder County committee has been particularly active and effective in its locality, as is the association itself.

*Ever wonder how much time is required to buy a pound of average-grade beef in various cities of the world? If you live in Kansas City, it takes 12 minutes; in Washington, D. C., 18. If you're in London, (where each person is rationed to 17 cents worth of meat per week) it takes 17 minutes; in Stockholm, 23 minutes; in Paris, 65 minutes; in Budapest, 74; in Frankfurt, 120, and in Rome, 150 minutes. The information is based on a recent shopping survey made throughout the world by the Associated Press and appears in a release from the Missouri Pacific News Bureau.*



A quartet of guests at the Washington meeting in a somewhat serious mood. Left to right: Association President Walter Schrock, Okanogan; A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., president of the American National, who addressed the delegates; executive directors W. C. Dooley, Sprague, and C. H. Roberts, Aberdeen.

### TELLING THE STORY NATIONALLY

Readers of Coronet Magazine for June are being given a 16-page glimpse of some of the things that make up the life and work of the western cattleman. The picture feature, called "Cattle Country," is aimed at telling the story of the industry that supplies the nation's beef. Such characteristic scenes as branding, roundup, feeding and shipping are included.

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## The Best Range Grass usually supplies only Part of the Minerals Cattle Need

How this deficiency can be corrected for less than  
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Authorities have long known that even the *best* range grass rarely supplies enough of all the minerals growing calves and range cattle need for best thrift, growth and development.

Here at Moorman's we've done something about *that*: We've developed MoorMan's Minerals for Range Cattle. Each of the 13 mineral ingredients it contains was put in—and balanced in the right proportion—to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grasses.

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You'll like the vigorous, thrifty calves you get when you feed MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. A-6, Quincy, Ill.

*ONLY MOORMAN'S gives you Range Minerals for Cattle in these two economical, waste-reducing, easy-to-feed forms: Granular, which "stays put," and Handy-to-Handle Blocks.*

So complete . . .  
So well balanced . . .  
So highly concentrated  
**A LITTLE GOES  
A LONG WAY**



# MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)

**HIGH QUALITY MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS  
CUSTOM-MADE FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS**

# Important Development in Livestock Taxation

By Stephen H. Hart, Attorney for National  
Live Stock Tax Committee, and  
W. D. Embree, Jr.

IN MARCH of this year a case was decided which may eventually give the livestock producer additional tax relief, but which will for a number of years add to his confusion. This is the *Albright* case decided by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock. It held invalid the so-called "normal" and "cull" restrictions included in Bureau of Internal Revenue Rulings I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712, and granted capital gains where these rulings denied them. Until March these rulings had been the only direct authority on the question, other than the Code, and they had been upheld by the only applicable court decision.

The underlying statutory provision governing the question is Section 117(j) of the Internal Revenue Code, which in effect permits a taxpayer to treat as capital gains the profits from the sale of "property used in the trade or business," "of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation," "held for more than six months," and "which is not (A) property of a kind which would properly be includible in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or (B) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business." When this provision first appeared in the law of 1942, the government held that it did not generally apply to breeding livestock because (1) the cost of raising livestock is not generally capitalized and depreciated; (2) a large segment of the livestock industry, perhaps a majority, include all animals, even breeding livestock, in inventory; and (3) a livestock producer may be said to hold his breeding livestock for a dual purpose: to produce offspring for a period of time, and thereafter to sell like his other products.

Upon request by the livestock industry through Congress, and after discussion by representatives of the National Livestock Tax Committee with officials of the Bureau, the Bureau reversed its position in 1944 and conceded that breeding livestock could be treated as capital assets under certain conditions. Bureau Rulings I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712 in effect conceded the first two objections mentioned above and held capital gains applicable to breeding livestock even though not actually capitalized and depreciated, and even though the taxpayer customarily included such livestock in inventories. These rulings in effect compromised the third objection mentioned above by holding that an unusual or abnormal sale of breeding livestock or a sale in reduction of the breeding herd, is the sale of an

animal not held primarily for sale to customers and is, therefore, a capital asset. They hold, on the other hand, that the normal year-to-year sales of animals once used for breeding (whether culls sold because of injury, age or disease, or whether a normal number of sound animals sold to keep the breeding herd constant in size) are sales of animals held for sale to customers, and are therefore productive of ordinary income.

We are informed that the Bureau will not acquiesce in the *Albright* decision which says its capital gains rulings are invalid, but will litigate any cases in which the taxpayer insists on its benefits. The *Albright* case, however, is of such obvious importance to the livestock industry that all stockmen and their tax advisers should study and analyze it.

The taxpayer in the *Albright* case was a farmer engaged primarily in the production of dairy products. In addition to his dairy business, he had a breeding herd of ten sows and one boar. During the years in question, his principal income was from the dairy busi-

ness, but he also realized income from the sale of calves (offspring of the breeding herd) and from the sale of cows and bred heifers previously included in the dairy herd (sold because of age or condition or to keep the herd at a constant number), and from the sale of pigs and breeding sows and boar. Each year after the sows produced offspring, they were removed from the breeding herd, fattened for slaughter and replaced by raised sows. This was shown to be an annual and customary process, each year the breeding sows being sold and replaced by young raised sows.

*Albright* conceded that his income from the sale of calves and hogs, other than those used for breeding, was ordinary income. However, he contended that income from the sale of the cows and bred heifers taken from the dairy breeding herd and income from the sale of the breeding sows and boar was entitled to capital gains treatment under Section 117(j). Under the principles of I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712, *Albright* was denied capital gains because the sales were not abnormal or in reduction of the herds. He paid his tax and sued for refund in the United States district court, which court held in favor of the government and upheld the validity of I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712. *Albright* thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed the district court and held that the "cull" and "normal-abnormal" tests set up by I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712 were invalid in so far as they would deny capital gains on sales of the type made by *Albright*.

Specifically, the court held that (1) sales of bred heifers and cows (all of which had been held in the breeding herd at least two years) made by a dairyman for the purpose of maintaining the size of his herd or because such animals were less desirable because of age or condition, were sales of capital assets resulting in capital gains, and (2) a farmer customarily selling his entire hog breeding herd each year and replacing it with raised sows and a purchased boar, was disposing each year of capital assets and was, therefore, entitled to capital gains on such sales. Generally, the decision is authority for the proposition that the "cull" and "normal-abnormal" tests set up in the Bureau rulings are erroneous, and that the sale of animals once used in the breeding herd is productive of capital gains.

As in every case, there is, of course, room for differing opinions as to whether this case would be distinguishable from the case of a breeder of beef cattle or sheep. However, it seems

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

## NEW

## American National MEMBERS

ARIZONA: John A. Thompson, Prescott.  
CALIFORNIA: E. W. Haley, Gustine; W. C. Sample, Madera.

FLORIDA: Joe A. Hilliard, LaBelle.

MISSISSIPPI: F. V. High, Lumberton.

MONTANA: Robt. J. Ryan, Valier; W. A. Steffen, Richey; William Tauck, Ridgeway; John G. Buttelman, Willow Creek.

NEBRASKA: H. Jagers, Alliance.

NEVADA: L. Benny Binion, Las Vegas.

NEW MEXICO: Dee Bibb, Las Vegas; Irwin & White, Santa Rosa; Roland Jones, Ocate.

NORTH DAKOTA: Ray C. Paasch, Medora.

OREGON: R. A. Brogoitti, Helix; R. A. Rawlinson, Joseph; L. P. Clark, Joseph; C. R. Denny, Enterprise; Double Key Ranch, Inc., Joseph.

SOUTH DAKOTA: F. R. Albers, Presho; Frank O. Goddard, Blunt; Fred Morris, Rapid City.

TEXAS: Martin Rose, Jr., Del Rio; Stuart Brothers, Strawn; J. S. Triplett, Jr., Amarillo.

UTAH: King Bros., Inc., Richfield.

WASHINGTON: Geo. G. Bailey, St. John; J. F. Blank, Rosalia; Herbert Camp, La Crosse; Floyd Hickman, Colfax; Blaine Hinderer, Pullman; Keith Honn, Bengie; Hugh Huntley, Colfax; Neace Stock Farm, Winona; Andrew Schultheis, Colton.



## Forest Service Policy

LIVESTOCK producers throughout the western states who are permittees on the national forests are wondering just what has happened, or is happening, to the policy of the Forest Service with respect to the livestock industry. During the past four or five years in particular—first in one section of the country and then in another—there has come repeated complaint of a new program—one that seems designed to a large extent to eliminate livestock from grazing on the national forests.

Forest officials have strenuously denied that complete removal of livestock is contemplated. They refer to the fact that the reductions in any one year total only 1, 2 or 3 per cent; but the alarming fact is that this goes on year after year and, accompanying it, come reports that various parts of certain forest areas are completely to be closed to grazing use.

Some have thought that this was done for the purpose of increasing the number of wild game. This doesn't make sense, because in many areas game numbers have already increased to a point that exceeds the carrying capacity of the winter range available for its use. During the past winter in some areas there was very heavy game loss, due to the deep snows and successive storms. There must be some other reason than this to account for reductions that can no longer be written off as merely nominal reductions for protection.

It seems apparent that basically there has been a change in the policy of the Forest Service with respect to grazing use. The common excuse given for the excessive cuts for protection—that the ranges were depleted by overstocking in 1918—have by this time worn pretty thin. The Forest Service apparently no longer considers grass as an annual crop to be harvested. It now insists in some areas that from 60 to 70 per cent of the annual growth should be left standing when the livestock is removed in the fall.

The real truth of the matter is that the stockmen have lost

confidence in having the Forest Service give them a square deal. For years they have been told that transfer cuts were practically a thing of the past—that only in very exceptional cases (particularly where the permits were relatively large) have there been any such cuts in recent years. However, the fact of the matter is that from all sides there still come reports of transfer cuts being made. Even where a ranch is not sold, but the title passes from the present permit-holder upon his demise to his own son, the Forest Service insists upon cutting the permit.

It would appear that all hopes of correcting these injustices by direct appeal to the Forest Service itself have been exhausted. On one pretext and another, in widespread areas, livestock is being ordered off the forests. The real trouble is that there is no "boss" to the Forest Service. It is its own boss. It writes its own rules and regulations, which have the full force and effect of law. Secretaries of agriculture with no other guide as to policy than the Forest Service itself bow to their will. Congress so far has failed to enact any basic legislation that would determine the conditions under which grazing should be permitted upon these vast areas of lands, many of which are suitable for no other purpose.

It is high time that this situation is corrected. Perhaps the opportunity will come if the President sees fit to recommend a consolidation of the various grazing services. Then, undoubtedly, to consummate such consolidation, legislation would be required. Perhaps the Taylor Act could be amended to provide for its coverage of the grazing lands now included in the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and any other lands available in such a single-purpose bureau. It is the last hope for stockmen whose permits are being reduced to the point that they will be forced out of business within the next year or two, and who have worn themselves out fighting the arbitrary, high-handed procedures outlined above.

### GRASS IS A CROP—HARVEST IT WELL

## A Dangerous Course

THOUGHTFUL MEN HAVE often reminded us of the truth that the least governed people are the best governed but that gem of wisdom is now all but lost on us. Seeing how prosperous we are when government does many things for us and spends a great deal of money, many are led to believe that just the opposite is true.

What can you say in answer to the new thought that in order to carry our heavy debt load it is necessary to spend more—and that means tax more? It is clear that you cannot have more left after a spending spree than you had before, unless income is unlimited. Many an individual has tried this system, to his sorrow. Governments can operate longer on a credit basis—but there is a limit even to that.

Until very recently the administration has insisted on a new 4 billion dollar tax bill. Fortunately, a majority of Congress seemed to fear the deflationary effects of such a measure at this time and has indicated that the attempt to pass such a bill will be abandoned. There are three alternatives: (1) to spend less; (2) to tax more; (3) to return to deficit spend-

ing. Obviously, the only safe course to follow is to spend less.

There is a two-fold danger in our present course that many of us like to shut our eyes to. The first is that much



of the spending gives government more power over the people, although it is obviously done for the people's sake. And the second danger is that the high taxation that must follow this course may topple the country into a real depression.

The danger is that business will lose incentive. It can withstand taxation only up to a certain point. Beyond that it will voluntarily or involuntarily retrench. With incentive to earn gone, production becomes discouraged. Some economists believe we are perilously close to the point of diminishing returns in taxation already.

Why can't people be left to feel that whatever progress they and the country make is of their own doing and not the government's? People would feel better if they could say that they themselves did it. Governments that plan everything for you will also have to take away freedom.

## A Major Objection

THE CHAIRMEN of both agricultural committees in Congress that have heard testimony on the Brannan farm

(Continued on Page 30)

# Cattlemen Representatives Oppose New Farm Plan

**E**ARLY in May President A. A. Smith of the American National spoke before a subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee relative to the farm program proposed by Secretary Charles F. Brannan, expressing also the views of the legislative committee of the American National, members of which were also in Washington at the time. Although Mr. Smith cited the difficulty of making a clear analysis of the way in which the plan would apply to cattle, he based the industry's objection to it on the following points:

The historic position of the American National Live Stock Association opposes subsidies and controls, and the cattle business as a whole does not lend itself to controls—there are too many types of operation, frequently changing ownership of animals, many grades and types, many weight and price subdivisions. It was pointed out that the OPA experiment in limited direct subsidy payments

resulted only in confusion.

Two per cent of the farms or ranches, which sells almost 25 per cent of the farm products marketed would be excluded, and in the case of cattle the percentage might be even larger. In view of this, the livestock leader questioned the effectiveness of an attempt to exercise such controls, since only 75 per cent of the production would be covered.

The proposal would discourage feeding because commercial feedlot operations would be excluded from the support level by the small maximum; many farms exceed the 1,800-unit level. Further, arbitrary reduction in ranching, especially when using federal land, would result in a loss of income where no alternative crop is possible. In connection with cattle, explained Mr. Smith, long-time planning is needed—no sudden changes will work.

"We believe that instead of adding to the tax burden under the conditions that exist today," President Smith stated,

"steps should be taken to reduce it." In pointing out the many imports of live cattle and canned beef, he declared it would seem "more equitable to give the American producer a larger share of the American market." Furthermore, we should "find new uses for our products or develop new crops and products which would find a demand in this great country . . . and help replace crops which now are in surplus production."

**A**NOTHER witness in the agriculture hearings was Bryant Edwards of Henrietta, Tex., president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. At the outset of his testimony Mr. Edwards declared tersely that "We are opposed to (the Brannan) program in so far as it relates to beef cattle and beef. We want no part of it." Just prior to this the speaker had emphasized that he was expressing the views of range producers of beef cattle only and no other segment of agriculture.

"Even at the time when other segments of agriculture were recommending to the Congress the adoption of programs of price supports," he pointed out, "our industry consistently asked to be left out of all such movements. The production of cattle has never been classified by the Congress as a 'basic industry' largely because the people engaged in that industry have uniformly opposed such classification." Also, "We know that the basic character of our industry . . . (is) such that the prosperity of our branch of agriculture is better served by allowing us to live and operate in our historically independent but self-sustaining way."

To illustrate the vagueness of the program, Mr. Edwards said, "We point out that he (the agriculture secretary) stated in referring to hogs that the subsidy would be paid by buying pork. He then stated, in his supplemental field statement, that an analogous program would be carried on in beef cattle, leaving the inference that the beef cattle subsidy would be paid by buying beef. Then he stated that the subsidy on beef cat-

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## EXPENSIVE MUSIC



## GRANGE MASTER CONDEMNS SUBSIDIES SYSTEM

"Subsidies, once accepted, are very hard to abandon. They break down that commendable spirit of independence which is largely responsible for progress, and substitute a dependence on government which is abhorrent to our strongest traditions." So spoke Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, when he appeared before the House committee on agriculture on April 30 in connection with the proposed Brannan farm plan. He continued, "They (subsidies) tend to make beggars of us . . . Important issues involving the welfare of the nation or other groups would be bartered to get bigger and better subsidies or to prevent ruin to farmers who could not live without them."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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Foothill mountain brush type in central Utah at time of burning and reseeding in the fall of 1944.



Same area one year later. Twenty times as much forage as before burning and seeding. Mostly smooth brome. (All photos used with this story are by the Forest Service.)

# Reseeding Research

By W. R. CHAPLINE

Chief, Division of Range Research, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

## GROWING TWO BLADES OF GRASS

where one grew before thrills every stockman, and rightly it should. He sees in it more forage for his cattle, better production possibilities, larger and faster gains on growing animals, and often lower costs and greater profits. But if two blades thrill, what should 5, 10, or even 20 blades, where but one is now growing, do? Research is showing that on many range areas now producing a small amount of forage, such increases are possible through reseeding.

A committee of the National Resources Planning Board in 1942 estimated that more than 80 million acres, or roughly 12%, of western range lands were in need of reseeding to make them fully productive within a reasonable number of years. It was recognized that economical ways and means for reseeding all parts of this vast area were not then available. Research is a systematic, economical procedure to determine how to seed those areas for which proven

methods and species are not known and to determine better and more economical means for reseeding those areas where it can now proceed with assurance.

There is a great difference between western ranges needing reseeding and humid pastures of the East or irrigated pastures of the West. Many stockmen have poured good money down the proverbial rat or prairie dog hole trying to reseed dry range lands with methods suitable for establishment of improved pasture on cultivation land. On western ranges, where annual precipitation generally averages far less than in humid areas and is often low for plant growth at best, practices adapted to making most effective use of the limited rainfall are essential.

A careful analysis of the current possibilities for range reseeding indicates that there are about 10½ million acres in the West that can now be reseeded successfully, and at reasonable cost, if known procedures are followed. More than 5 million acres of such range lands have already been successfully reseeded. They represent chiefly depleted range

lands and many abandoned submarginal dry farm areas which should be restored to range. Greatest success has been attained in the northern Great Plains and on suitable sites in the big sagebrush zone of the Intermountain region from the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas to the Rockies. More limited success has been attained in other parts of the West, especially on favorable range sites. Further tests on a practical scale of species and methods which have proven successful in parts of the West, if made on somewhat comparable areas in other parts, should make possible the successful seeding of several million more acres. There are, however, more than 67 million acres of western range lands needing reseeding for which proven practices cannot now be outlined.

Determining the species or strains of plants to use and efficient methods of establishment on the areas for which procedures are not known and more productive and lower costs for those where reseeding is now going ahead offers a major challenge to research.

Range reseeding, in its present state of development, is a product of re-

search largely of the last decade and a half, although early work laid part of the foundation. The early studies primarily endeavored to adapt farm practice to range reseeding. Methods suitable for reseeding mountain meadows which had especially favorable soil and moisture conditions were developed. Costs were relatively high, but the increased forage usually justified the cost. Limited studies in other types gave some leads, but success could seldom be assured.

### A Start in Montana

In the early thirties, Leon C. Hurtt, in charge of range research at the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, began a series of studies in cooperation with stockmen throughout eastern Montana. Crested wheatgrass and smooth brome had been grown on cultivated farms, and he desired to determine whether they could be planted on many abandoned fields and depleted range lands where precipitation was too low for successful farming. He and his assistants found that this was possible provided the seed was not covered too deeply but was placed sufficiently below the surface to avoid surface drying, that too much seed was not used, and that several other requirements were followed. More than 1,500,000 acres of such range lands in eastern Montana alone were drilled with modified disk grain drills following these methods and without plowing, often at a cost of under \$2.00 per acre. The resulting forage provided about a million animal months of feed in spring when it was badly needed, and brought a return to stockmen hundreds of times

the entire cost of the reasearch.

In the mid-thirties Congress made some funds available for intensive re-seeding studies in the Intermountain region. Because of the critical shortage of forage on spring and fall ranges, it was decided to concentrate most of the studies in the arid valleys and foothills, primarily in the big sagebrush zone. Up to that time very little successful seeding of such arid and semi-arid range lands had been accomplished. Dr. George Stewart, C. K. Pearse, and their co-workers at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, attacked the problem under a three-point program: First, determining what plants are suitable for planting; second, where; and third, how and when. These were followed later with intensive studies of grazing management of reseeded ranges. The success of this series of studies brought about a whole new appreciation of the possibilities for successful seeding of large areas of low-producing range lands to species which will furnish far more forage. Many Intermountain stockmen have gone ahead with reseeding their own range lands to a total of some 700,000 acres, and the federal government has also successfully reseeded another 200,000 acres or more of its land.

Congress in 1945 provided both for a limited extension of such studies to other parts of the West, the South and Southeast and for a start in a program of reseeding of national forest ranges.

In determining suitability of species, varieties, and strains for the various range situations, native plants and those introduced from foreign lands which grow naturally in similar situa-

tions are used. Forage plants introduced or developed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering or tested in nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service have been included. The adaptability studies provide first for seeding these plants in row plots on specially prepared seed beds within representative range types and conditions. Such plots are weeded to give the plants every opportunity to show whether they can grow under the prevailing climatic and soil conditions. This provides a cheap method for finding out which plants justify further tests as to their suitability. Such test areas have now been established in representative types throughout much of the West. At each area, the particular plants are tried which might prove useful for the ranges of which the area is representative. The areas vary in elevation from about 1,200 feet in the foothills above the San Joaquin Valley of California and 2,750 feet in southern Arizona, to 10,500 feet or more in the mountains of Utah and Colorado. Precipitation received by the different areas varies from 8 inches in the arid valleys and low ridges to 30 inches or more in the mountains. Of the 100 or more species, varieties, and strains ordinarily tested in this manner at each test area, usually one-fourth or one-fifth prove worth further tests.

### Testing Factors

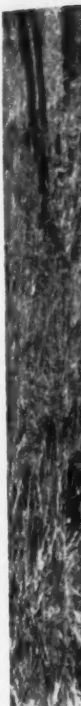
Survivors of the preliminary tests are then seeded in somewhat larger, but still small, plots under natural range conditions in a manner similar to that used in large scale reseeding within the type. No attempt is made to reduce the competition of the vegetation occurring on the range

or to prepare a special seedbed, unless such treatment would be used in actual reseeding practice. This second series of adaptation plots ordinarily demonstrates that only 8 or 10 species, and sometimes fewer, are really worthwhile, for any particular range site or condition. Plants which prove successful in these latter tests can be confidently recommended for large-scale seeding on comparable range sites.

Critical study is made of sites on which these reseeding plots are located from the standpoint of endeavoring to determine why there was success or failure. Topography, and especially degree of slope, soil texture, structure,



A formerly depleted mountain meadow as it looked in 1946, seeded to clover, timothy and smooth brome in 1940. Idaho.



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# Market Tone Healthy

By H. W. FRENCH

**A** MONTH AGO, BUYERS were very willing competitors for beef steers up to 1,150 to 1,200 pounds but now many are drawing the line at 1,050 pounds, often giving the most attention to those around 950 pounds and lighter. Most markets report fed steers making up 50 to 75 per cent of the supply in the face of a dwindling number of fed heifers.

Cows are not very plentiful and should become scarcer, yet the outlet is not very broad except for the cutter to medium offerings. Some buyers had no use for good heavy cows, yet killers paid a premium for weight when after sausage bulls. Most of the time fat beef bulls were rather hard to move.

Eastern order buyers were active most of the month but they usually took steers of light and medium weight. Occasionally, they showed some interest in choice 1,300 pounds and heavier but medium to good 1,250 to 1,350 pound kinds often were neglected. A few of the market-topping heifers have carried plenty of weight but the demand centers on those from 950 pounds down.

## Trend Upward

Many of the packers have been reporting losses on their beef accounts and claim that the outlet at wholesale is only fair, yet on every breaking market they increase their buying so that prices for live cattle are well sustained. Despite the irregularities in the market, the general price trend has been upward.

Meats held in storage on May 1 totaled 794,000,000 pounds, or above average, but 57,000,000 pounds less than a year earlier. Beef holdings were 108,000,000 pounds, indicating an out-movement during April of 19,000,000 pounds. Pork on hand at 547,000,000 pounds was 39,000,000 pounds below a month ago. Lard and rendered pork fat holdings were 138,000,000 pounds. Cash lard currently is about half as high as a year ago.

Although there are many bearish signs, the cattle market is giving a good account of itself and many expect it to hold the recent advance. Some, however, look for minor breaks while a bigger number are predicting a continued upward swing on the desirable fed cattle.

If the percentage of heavy steers diminishes there may be less difference in price between light and heavy cattle in the near future. The Corn Belt continues to buy feeders more heavily than a year ago, but in many other sections of the country replacement buyers are not very numerous. There has been considerable dealing in calves and short yearlings.

Several thousand cattle have been shipped out of California to feedlots in

that state and other western areas because of the drying pastures. Rain is badly needed in California and eastern Oregon and Washington. Some of the yearlings have sold to feeders at \$21 to \$23 and these may be ready for slaughter in 100 days.

Indications point to a continued broad West Coast demand for beef steers at Denver where such buyers are taking a good share of the good animals, usually insisting on 950 to 1,100 pound kinds. Feedlot operators in the Denver area do not have any big number on hand and receipts have been shrinking, so the market may get out of line with many of the other points not geographically located to supply part of this demand.

## Most High Cost Cattle Marketed

Country owners, now that they have marketed most of the high-costing cattle bought last fall, are showing signs of recovery and may again enter the replacement market. Stocker and feeder prices have been working upward along with the fat cattle and this has had a retarding influence on some of the regular feeders who lost so much money last February.

Fat cattle move out to someone every day regardless of the upward price trend. If one set of buyers quits buying temporarily another set enters the picture. Taking everything into consideration, the market has a healthy tone. Vealer prices at some points have reached unreasonably high levels and an immediate downward adjustment is sure to come.

During the first week of May the average price of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago stood at \$24.32, or \$5.45 lower than the corresponding week last year. The percentage of choice and prime is much below a year ago while the percentage of other grades changed very little except for medium which was up sharply. Stockers and feeders for the same week cost \$23.25, or \$2.85 below a year ago.

## Hog Uplift Helps

The cattle feeders believe that the recent uplift in hog prices is favorable to them. If hogs continue to rise there will be little cheap pork and this should help the demand for dressed beef. Unemployment naturally will have some influence on the buying power of the consumer of meats but so far the outlet for meat is above normal. Current high prices for veal and lamb are favorable to beef.

Since a month ago beef steers at Chicago worked upward 25 to 50 cents, and the heifer market was strong to 50 cents higher. Cutter to good cows looked 25 to 50 cents higher, but there was some



Two seasons after seeding by airplane, timothy, orchardgrass and Kentucky bluegrass produced more than a ton of green herbage per acre on this Douglas fir-ponderosa pine forest area, accidentally burned July, 1944. Cost, \$1.50 per acre. Montana.

fertility, and moisture-holding capacity all play important parts in success. Sites with fertile top soil are, of course, more favorable for reseeding than those which have lost their top soil through erosion. Still, many eroded soils are in need of reseeding and can be seeded successfully if the right plants and methods are used. Generally, if one-fourth, or even one-sixth, of the soil surface, viewed vertically, is covered with desirable forage plants, it will not pay to reseed. Moreover, such an amount of desirable native plants can usually be improved by range management alone.

By these low-cost research procedures, using thousands of small range plot tests, the particular species or strain best adapted to each range site and condition is determined. Thus, in the Intermountain region, crested wheatgrass does best on moderately fertile soils in the sagebrush zone where average annual precipitation is 10 inches or more. It does not do well above 8,000 feet elevation where annual precipitation averages 16 inches or more. But, at that elevation, smooth brome, tall oatgrass, orchardgrass and several others are well adapted and produce far more forage. Several other species, notably tall, intermediate, and stiffhair wheatgrasses, Indian ricegrass and Russian wildrye have proven suitable for seeding many sagebrush zone sites where crested wheatgrass is now being used,

(Continued on Page 24)

weakness on canners. Good sausage bulls showed a downward tendency but other grades and the beef kinds were steady to a little higher. Calves and vealers recovered from the recent slump and finished strong.

There were several loads of choice steers up to \$28 with weights usually below 1,200 pounds but some at the price averaged 1,325 pounds. Most of the good to choice cleared at \$24 to \$26.75. Prime 1,670 pound steers had to sell at \$27 and good 1,607 to 1,648 pounds went at \$24 to \$24.25. Medium to low good lighter weights went at \$22.50 to \$24.

Some choice heifers, including heavy weights, went at \$26.50 to \$26.75 but most of the good to choice landed at \$23.75 to \$25.50, some low choice scoring \$25.75 to \$26. Best beef cows made \$21 to \$21.50 sparingly, common to medium usually making \$17.75 to \$19.75. Strong weight cutters sold at \$17.50 but light canners went down to \$13. Medium to good bulls usually went at \$20.50 to \$22.50, some beef bulls late even making \$22 and better. No vealers early passed \$26 but the late top was \$27.50.

### Experience Not Forgotten

Recently it has been an easy matter to clear stocker and feeder cattle but there is no telling when the country demand may slacken, particularly if prices for replacement continue moving upward. Many have not forgotten their experiences of last fall when against their better judgment they kept pushing the feeder prices up on themselves only to suffer unusually heavy losses when these cattle came back to market ready for slaughter.

Cattle suitable for grazing purposes have found the best outlet but now and then buyers appear who want fleshy steers and are taking them as heavy as 900 pounds and better. Because killer buyers have been rather good buyers of medium to good half fat steers, the feedlot operators were not able to pick up any fleshy cattle at bargain rates.

The in-movement of stocker and feeder cattle into eight Corn Belt states during April was up about 10,000 from a year ago. An abundance of feed probably is responsible for the steady movement of feeders to the Corn Belt where they are needed because of their hog program. Feeder sheep and lambs into these states for the same month fell off over 6,000 from a year earlier.

Closing prices for stocker and feeder cattle and calves at Chicago were mainly 25 to 50 cents higher than a month ago but there was no big supply available. Even other markets reported light to moderate receipts of replacement stock. As long as the fat cattle market holds its present level there will be no weakness shown by stockers and feeders.

Medium to average good short yearling thin cattle are bringing a premium over good 800 to 1,000 pound steers carrying plenty of flesh and this condition.

(Continued on Page 20)

# Bills IN Congress

If you would like to read any of the following bills, write to the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo. We'd like your comments on legislation.

S. 1587—Extending from 35 to 50 years the maximum amortization period for loan under Section 3 and 4 of the REA Act of 1936. By Langer (N.D.)—to Com. on Agri. and For.

S. 1594—To aid in stabilizing agriculture prices by an equalizing fee on imported fats and oils, and an offset on export of fats and oils. By Gillette (Ia.) and Wherry (Nebr.)—to Com. on Fin.

S. 1631—To reorganize and consolidate federal functions by establishing a CVA. By Cain (Wash.)—to Com. on Pub. Works. (Same as H. R. 4286.)

S. 1750—Amending Federal Farm Loan Act. By Thomas (Okla.)—to Com. on Agri. and For.

S. 1751—To amend Commodity Exchange Act under which Secretary of Agriculture regulates trading in futures. By Thomas (Okla.)—to Com. on Agri. and For.

S. Res. 114—Requesting Secretary of Agriculture make a report to Senate of flood-control survey made by Department of Agriculture under the 1948 Appropriations Act.

H. R. 4424—To provide for settlement of parts of Alaska by war veterans. By Moulder (Mo.)—to Com. on Interstate and Foreign Comm.

H. R. 4493—Giving special consideration to excess farm commodities produced in the U. S. when entering into foreign trade agreements under the Tariff Act of 1930. By Whitten (Miss.)—to Com. on Ways and Means.

H. R. 4542—Public lands in Alaska. By Church (Ill.)—to Com. on Ways and Means.

H. R. 4538—To establish average parity price for fats and oils. By Granger (Utah)—to Com. on Agri.

S. 1671—To continue price support of farm commodities at current levels for two years. By Johnston (S. C.)—to Com. on Agri. and For.

S. 1766—To make available to Secretary of Agriculture 50 per cent cent grazing receipts from national forests in Pacific Northwest, and secretary to make range improvements. By Morse (Ore.)—to Com. on Int. and Ins. Aff.

S. 1659—To give consent of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact.

S. (or H. H. 4485) (Farm price support) to allow hogs to find their price level on market. Difference in selling price and government support paid to farmers by federal government. By Thomas (Okla.)—to Com. of Agr. and For. (Test) for administration's new farm program.)

S. 1821—would change the 28-36 hour law to a confinement period between place from which animals are shipped and the first unloading point of 40 hours dating from time of commencement of loading; after first feed it is 45 hours. Shipper has no discretion as at present; law also applies to trucks. The American National objects because in majority of cases it would really be a reduction. Suppose a shipper loads on truck headed for railhead; the 40 hours starts from time he first loads; if he needed two hours to load and two hours more at railhead to unload the railroad must unload within 36 hours.



Some Texas convention shots. Top, (l. to r.) Roy Parks, Midland; J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls; Second Vice-President Jack Roach, Amarillo.

In lower view, Dolph Briscoe of Uvalde at left; W. G. Swenson of Stamford at right.



## Favor Research Laboratory for U. S.

THE FACT THAT ONLY FOUR major livestock-producing countries in the world—The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—do not have foot-and-mouth disease most of the time was brought out by American National Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver when he appeared last month before a Senate subcommittee in connection with appropriations for a foot-and-mouth research laboratory.

"The need for research in (this) disease," said Mr. Mollin, "has long been recognized. The United States in the past has hesitated to undertake such research, but because of the outbreak . . . in Mexico in October, 1946, it has been brought home to us that we should no longer rely upon the research facilities of foreign countries in attempting to find a means of eradicating this disease other than by slaughter."

The secretary's testimony stressed the importance of recognizing that the proposed laboratory is for "a long-time research program" . . . "While our efforts to prevent the spread of the disease north have been successful, this would not lessen the need for research. It has been 20 years since the last outbreak of foot-and-mouth occurred in this country, (but) with so many countries infected and with such fast travel, an outbreak could occur at any time, at any place in the United States."

Referring to the law which prohibits building of the laboratory in the continental United States, Mr. Mollin offered no recommendations except that it would be unwise to place it in Mexico—one reason being that one of the requirements for such research is that a supply of clean cattle which could not possibly have had any exposure to the disease should be available at all times. He feels that this decision should rest with the BAI, and that determination of the amount to be appropriated should be up to the Congress, committees of which have already made some direct study of the matter. He emphasized only "the need for getting started on the project as soon as possible," and urged favorable consideration by the committee of the granting of an appropriation to make possible such a long-time program in addition to research which has already been under way in Mexico.

J. ELMER BROCK, a past president of the American National who is vice-chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Agriculture on the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Mexico, appeared before the subcommittee in the place of Albert Mitchell (another former American National president who is chairman of the advisory group). His testimony also urged favorable consideration for an appropriation to proceed with the

immediate construction of a laboratory and a program of research on foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. Brock declared that such study as is now going on in Mexico is "necessarily aimed at expediting the Mexican program and is wholly inadequate in a long-range program." He brought out that there are at least three regularly recognized types of the disease—A, O and C—and that only type A, the mildest of the three, now exists in Mexico. "It is obviously impossible to conduct research on the other and more virulent types in connection with the present eradication program," he pointed out. "Moreover, research of this nature should be done in a properly equipped laboratory within our own country, subject to the limitations as to location . . . constantly under the complete jurisdiction of our own sanitary officials."

"The immediate establishment of research for the prevention of this disease," said Mr. Brock, "is of equal importance with other programs now in progress in the interest of national defense."

## The Trailer Car Rule

Even though most of the railroad tariffs now provide that it is unnecessary that a trailer car be ordered in order to have the trailer car rule become applicable, Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager for the American National, advises the shipper to continue to indicate on car orders or livestock contract that a trailer car is involved. Otherwise the rule may be overlooked and overcharges result.

The rule was first made effective voluntarily by carriers to take care of cases where shippers had tag-ends of cattle which did not fill all the cars and eventually the rate charged for this car was different from that on fully loaded cars, and the present trailer car rule grew out of such a situation. However, all rail tariffs are not amended to provide for the automatic trailer car rule and until they are, shippers should order the car when necessary.

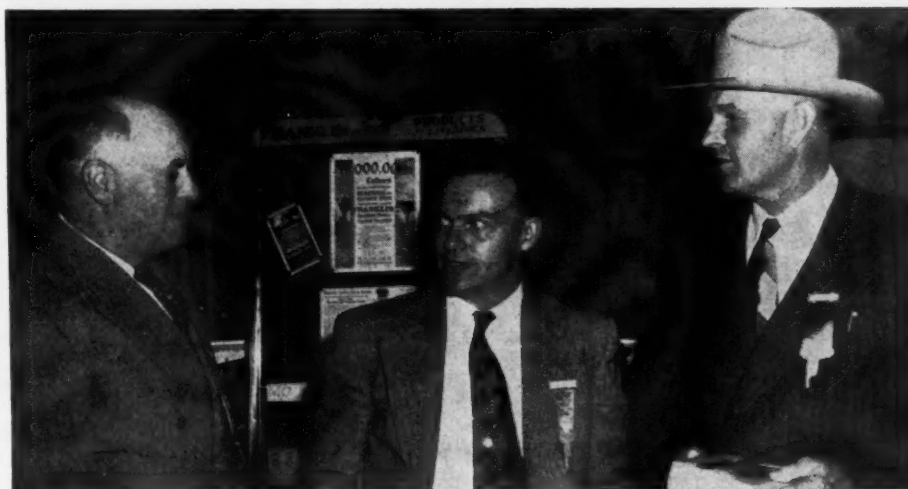
## Oregon Rolls Are Tripled

THE 36th annual convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association was held May 16-18 at Pendleton, with the Umatilla County Cattlemen's Association headed by President Raphael R. Raymond serving as hosts. Committee meetings took up the first day, and early on the second day. O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns, president of the Oregon cattlemen, delivered a speech which drew fiery applause when he condemned the Brannan agriculture plan for the regimentation threat it holds. The speaker approved the principles of the Hoover reorganization policy.

Secretary Dorman Turner of Burns, in his annual report, declared that membership of the organization had more than tripled in the past year; he was followed on the stage by Past President Herman Oliver of John Day, who presented C. L. Jamison of Pendleton, on behalf of the stockmen, with a handsome belt and buckle. Mr. Jamison had served for 16 years previous to his resignation in 1948 as secretary of the association.

A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., president of the American National Live Stock Association, devoted his talk before the Oregon stockmen to observations on their state, something of the history of the national association he leads and some of its present activities in the national capital.

Harvey McDougal, vice-president of Fontana Farms Company, Collinsville, Calif., discussed the feeder cattle outlook; W. A. Sawyer, superintendent of the Squaw Butte Experiment Station at Burns spoke of ways to increase livestock income. C. A. Evans, president of the Western Oregon Cattle Association and a showing of colored movies on ranching in Idaho, taken by Amos Eckert of Hill City, concluded that session.



Oregon conventioners Harvey McDougal of Collinsville, Calif., who was one of the speakers; Dorman Turner of Burns, association secretary, and President O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns.



Oregon convention guests Wm. Kittredge of Klamath Falls, the organization's second vice-president; A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., president of the American National who addressed the cattlemen, and Robert Lister of Paulina, executive committeeman of the American and secretary of the Beaver Creek Livestock Association.

Paul Friggens, associate editor of the Farm Journal, Boulder, Colo., and A. L. Hafenrichter of the regional nursery division of SCS at Portland, were present for addresses on the final day of the convention, which also included a number of committee reports and a tea for ladies of the association.

The 1950 convention will be held in Klamath Falls.

All officers of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association were re-elected at the meeting. They are: O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, president; Harry Stearns, Prineville, first vice-president; William Kittredge, Klamath Falls, second vice-president; Dorman Turner, Burns, secretary; J. B. Appling, Burns, treasurer.

The stockmen adopted a long list of resolutions. These approved the Hoover re-organization report; asked for appropriation of earmarked funds to carry out the Nicholson Plan; endorsed efforts of the National Advisory Board Council to obtain a better grazing program; opposed federal acquisition of lands except under war emergency or with state approval.

They requested sufficient funds to develop research and reseeding programs; asked the Squaw Butte livestock experiment station near Burns to include Brahman in its cattle research; asked for congressional provision so that the Bureau of Land Management can carry out a protective program of fire pre-suppression; urged enactment of the Morse bill providing for use of 50 per cent of national forest grazing receipts for maintenance and construction of range improvements.

The resolutions protested continuance of transfer cuts by the Forest Service; endorsed the Anderson bill for erosion control, reduction of fire hazard, watershed protection improvement, etc.;

asked that no further decreases in numbers permitted on the forests be made; urged the striking from H.R. 2968 of Section 12, under which the agriculture secretary could require permittees to pay for range improvements on national forests in addition to the regular grazing fees.

Further, the association recommended that the Oregon game commission provide ample salt for the increasing numbers of deer and elk and asked the commission also for an open season on elk of both sexes with no special seasons and a one-elk bag limit, and for a minimum \$12,000 annual allocation for control of predators and rodents.

The Civil Service Commission of the state was asked to adopt a salary schedule which would prove more inviting to veterinarians, and official calf-hood vaccination was recommended, with test-and-slaughter where practical. It was recommended also that the BAI assign enough veterinarians to eastern Oregon to enable them to re-establish TB accreditation in all counties where it has been lost.

Repeal of the Swan Island quarantine station was urged; and also increased funds to investigate the cause of urinary calculi. The federal government was urged to continue its effort to advance the hoof-and-mouth control program, and the state highway department was asked to cooperate with county agents on spraying operations for weed control.

Adequate safeguards for agriculture and the livestock industry of this country were desired in the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and approval of the International Trade Organization charter, and the Rogue River Basin development program was endorsed.

The association opposed daylight saving time; opposed the establishment of a Columbia River Authority; urged immediate setting up of an animal disease research laboratory; opposed a decrease on westbound dressed meats and packing-house products. The aid of commission firms at Portland in collecting fees for the National Livestock and Meat Board and the Northwestern Livestock Shippers Traffic League was commended; and an increase in the number of executive board members was approved to bring the total to a maximum of 40 instead of 25.

## Northwest Okla. Elects Officers

The fourth annual meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, May 10, at Woodward, offered to members a concise speaking program, all-around discussions of a number of important industry subjects (highlighted was the question of improvements in the Oklahoma brand regulation laws), a barbecue for the membership and guests and a well balanced entertainment program.

Ralph Barbey of Laverne was elected to the presidency and Hank Wilson of Arnett was named vice-president. Secretary of the organization is Leland Ross of Woodward.

"Applying New Knowledge for Increasing Profits" was the title of the address delivered before the convention by Jerry Sotola, assistant director of Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago; Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver, took up "Problems of the Industry at the National Level," and Dr. Jack R. Harlan, agronomist at the Southern Great Plains Field Station in Woodward, appeared as an evening speaker with a description of a trip which he took to Turkey last year.

### Various Resolutions Adopted

Resolution adopted at this annual meeting, which was the 4th, registered a protest against a price support program in agriculture that would include beef cattle, and urged that if Congress should re-enact the Reciprocal Trade Act which expires June 30 it clothe the Tariff Commission with authority for "quick action to prevent the increased

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



imports of livestock and meat products at the expense of our livestock industry." The American National was commended for its efforts to advance and improve the livestock industry.

## Cattle Future Interests Ala.

A DEEP interest in the cattleman's problems and the industry's future prospects in the South featured the convention of the Alabama Cattlemen's Association meeting on May 5-6 at Birmingham. Opening remarks included those of W. P. Breen, the president, and William Howard Smith, the first vice-president, and they were followed by Speakers Ervin Jackson, Birmingham investment banker; Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National at Denver, and a panel discussion on the subject of Pastures and Feed Crops for Economical Beef Production in Alabama, under a group of Alabama Polytechnic Institute officials that included W. H. Gregory, Prof. J. C. Grimes, Fred Stewart, Ernest Mayton, William Cotney and Dr. R. S. Suggs.

The speaker list was notable for an unfortunate coincidence which necessitated the absence of two of the scheduled speakers—both because of broken legs suffered just before the meeting. They were Dr. H. R. Smith, manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, Chicago, in whose stead the southern stockmen heard Harry J. Boyts, regional manager of the board at Sioux City, Ia., and Harry E. Reed, director of the livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Among program highlights of the second day were speeches delivered by Dr. Lewis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Okla.; Dean Funchess of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, and P. O. Davis, director of that institution's extension service.

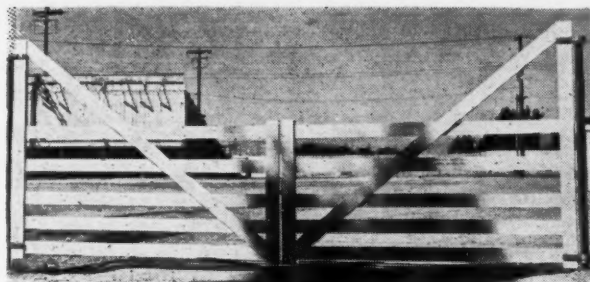
Paul Thompson, extensive cattle feeder of Terre Haute, Ind., told the Alabamians at their annual banquet that a prime need in raising cattle successfully is fertilized pastures, for "grass (that) is rich in nutrition." He declared that the development of fertile grasses would aid cattlemen to raise beef cattle profitably, "now that inflationary prices are on the way out."

## Tri-State Meeting Held in Northwest

Ellensburg, Wash., was the site of the Apr. 24-25 meeting of officers and executive committeemen of the Idaho, Oregon and Washington cattlemen's associations, presided over by Walter

June, 1949

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It's what you get extra when you use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

**Cheyenne**

Schrock, head of the host state's group. In a discussion of livestock law changes, he explained that Washington has made few such changes beyond increasing brand inspection fees. President Don Hotchkiss of the Oregon association spoke about his state's new brand law, which will require that after next year all brands be re-recorded every five years; he also told of some minor Bang's law changes. Joe Nettleton, who heads the Idaho organization, disclosed that

very little change had been made in his state's livestock regulations by the three-man brand commission which has been active in the past two years.

The Tri-State Association heard addresses by producers and heads of animal husbandry departments in colleges of each of the three states. These included Dr. M. E. Ensminger of Washington State College; Prof. C. W. Hickman of the University of Idaho, and Dr. Fred F. McKenzie of Oregon State

College. Also Dr. Howard Beardmore, head of Washington's department of dairy and livestock; M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of Oregon's division of animal industries and Dr. A. P. Schneider, Idaho state veterinarian. Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the American National's public relations committee, explained the work of that committee and progress made during the past year in acquainting the public with some of the industry's problems.

## Sandhills Head Is Optimistic

During the 12th annual convention of the Sandhills Cattle Association in Gordon, Nebr., Apr. 30, speakers included Sam R. McKelvie of Valentine, the president, who expressed the belief that the national economy is entering upon a period of price re-adjustment downward—but that “there is no need or justification for the cattlemen to be seriously alarmed . . . Our basic conditions are sound.” F. W. Hinkhouse past president of the Iowa Beef Producers Association, stressed that the production of food is an essential industry in any nation. In referring to the work of the American National's public relations committee, he said, “I most heartily endorse (this) work . . . I would urge you . . . to give this committee your full support.” Claude Harper, head of Purdue University's animal husbandry department at Lafayette, Ind., stated that new developments of recent years will contribute materially in reducing costs; he listed among such factors the feeding of steers on grass to bring cheaper gains and saving of corn, the increased gain resulting from the use of hormones and the feed potentiality of corn cobs. H. M. Conway, director of research for the National Live Stock Producers Association, declared that he anticipated a strong consumptive demand for beef. All of the speakers, together with Max Brown, secretary-manager of the Nebraska Co-op Council (who described

organization of a radio station to serve farmers and ranchers of the state), Irwin Adamson of Cody and Ralph Baker of Valentine joined forces for a rancher and feeder forum, answering questions from the floor.

## Washingtonians Stress P. R. Plan

INTEREST ran high when the Washington Cattlemen's Association membership gathered at Colville, May 19-21 for its 23rd annual convention. Subjects taken up by the stockmen ranged from problems of a local nature to those of international importance, and the list of speakers proved well qualified to clarify the various topics chosen for discussion.

Alan Rogers, who has headed the association and is at present the chairman of the American National's public relations committee, was the “lead-off” man after President Walter Schrock and Secretary Ned Shorey had delivered their reports for the year. Speaking of the concerted effort being made by his committee to bring the true story of the beef industry before the public, Mr. Rogers reminded his hearers of the many unfair accusations which have been leveled at the stockmen—such accusations as the one that the western cattlemen are responsible for high meat prices; that they are the destroyers of the nation's natural resources, etc. As a means of overcoming such adverse publicity, Mr. Rogers urged each cattleman to take on a personal missionary job and inform the public about his status as a businessman.

Paul Friggens, of the Farm Journal, Boulder, Colo., also stressed the need for public relations work within the industry and urged the livestock men to contribute generously towards such work. He warned that action must be taken quickly, however, or the stockmen would be faced with ever stronger government controls, and he cited the possibility of a compulsory soil conservation program. The Forest Service's grazing policy and

the Brannan farm proposal also came in for unfavorable mention by Mr. Friggens.

Activities of the American National Live Stock Association furnished the president of that association, A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., with a broad base of discussion before the Washington stockmen. Other speakers included Fred Kennedy, assistant regional forester, Portland, Ore.; Tom Chase of Swift & Company's agricultural research department, Chicago; Emmet Aston, Omak. Don W. Clark, head of the state game department, assured his listeners that his division would make every effort in the coming year to bring game numbers into proper proportion; a first step is the permitting of the taking of 3,600 elk in one area, and the opening of doe seasons in various sections. Dale Ausman, chairman of the association's game department, spoke of the need for such action by game officials; Harvey McDougal, vice-president of the Fontana Farms, Collinsville, Calif., took up the feeder cattle outlook; Dr. Howard Beardmore, Olympia, discussed cattle disease problems. State Land Commissioner Jack Taylor, Olympia; Joe Muir, extension husbandman at the state college in Pullman; Jerry Sotola, of Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago, and A. L. Hafenrichter, regional nursery division of the SCS at Portland, Ore., filled out the generous program of speakers heard during the business sessions. W. E. Stephens, director of the American Meat Institute at San Francisco, delivered the address at the banquet held on the second evening of the convention. Cutter Laboratories showed a movie, “Down the Cow Trail,” on the last morning of the meeting, and other programmed activities for that day included committee reports and election of officers.

Walter Schrock of Okanogan was re-elected president. R. L. Rutter of Ellensburg became vice-president.

Omak was selected to play host to the 1950 Washington meeting.

The resolutions asked for a raise in the tariff on live cattle to at least 4½ cents a pound, with dressed beef raised proportionately; asked Congress, if it extends the Reciprocal Trade Act, to include some protective measure for agriculture; urged a halt to federal acquisition of land; stated opposition to the Brannan farm plan.

They urged immediate establishment and maintenance of a federal animal disease research laboratory, perhaps on an island off the coast of the Pacific Northwest; protested approval of reduction in rates on dressed meats and packinghouse



Five-man discussion at the Washington Cattlemen's meeting. Left to right: Lester Robison, Omak, who was named to the executive board; R. L. Picken, Tonasket; Carl Grief, Uniontown; Ross Woodward, Loomis; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, chairman of the resolutions committee at the convention. Messrs. Picken, Grief, Woodward and Rogers are all past presidents of the association, and Mr. Rogers is the chairman of the American National's public relations committee.





Tim Bernard, Loomis; Ned Shorey, Okanogan; Fred Wittig, Mansfield; I. J. Dunn, Tonasket, "pay attention" at a session of the Washington Cattlemen's convention. Messrs. Bernard and Dunn are executive board members; Mr. Shorey is the association's secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Wittig chairman of the membership committee.

products, westbound; requested that the game department hold game animals to correct numbers; urged that all moneys taken from the livestock industry in the form of grazing fees, with the exception of those specifically allocated to schools and roads, be applied to range improvement.

The stockmen reiterated their opposition to arbitrary price controls or the power to impose them by executive order; strongly recommended that the Swan Island quarantine station be abandoned; asked Congress to amend the Forest Act to make grazing one of the basic uses of national forest lands and to enact legislation legalizing national forest advisory boards and the issuance of 10-year permits.

Further, the resolutions commended the government's Packers and Stockyards Administration for its service; suggested a survey of present trespass

laws to make sure they are adequate; recommended full use of soil conservation district technical services; voted to have the legislative committee expand its activities to handle tax problems and meet with state tax assessors at least once a year; called for a uniform valuation system throughout the state and urged that all cattle under one year of age on Jan. 1 be exempted from personal property tax for that year.

It was decided to establish a permanent public relations committee, its program to be coordinated with that of the American National. The cooperation of the extension service was given recognition; the Smilkameen Dam, proposed for Okanogan County, was objected to; the National Live Stock and Meat Board was commended, and it was recommended that cattle producers contribute their support of this board on a 4-cent-per-head basis.

## Oppose New Farm Program

(Continued from Page 8)

tle would be paid to the producers directly but modified this plan by saying that this subsidy would be paid to the last handler of the live animal, with the hope and expectation that the subsidy would be passed on back to the original producer. Experience has taught us, and should have taught everyone, that such hope and expectation is not realistic."

"Let us look at just one problem involved. It was stated that subsidies would be paid according to grades of the cattle. Who would grade these cattle? Where would they be graded, and when?"

"We people in the business of producing beef cattle are independently ambitious. We trade with each other all the time, trying to outguess each other. We like this system and we do not want it interfered with. The proposed plan, with its accompanying controls, would take out of our economic life factors we like. . . .

"The American people are real beef eaters. Fortunately, the American ranchmen are real beef producers. And these ranchmen have been able to supply the demand for beef for many years without the necessity of governmental subsidies. They do not now want this hand-out. They do not need it to make them produce. And they do not want to be forced to accept a subsidy instead of a fair market price. . . .

" . . . We do have a saturation point (speaking of beef cattle population). Range land will support only so many cattle, and when that number is reached no more can be successfully grazed. Fortunately that point of saturation is well above the possible demand or requirement of this country. . . . Perhaps not just yet, but (the Brannan plan) is the beginning of complete, unqualified and absolutely controlled economy. This is strong language, but this conclusion is logical when you study that plan."

### A Salute—

To Fred Wittig of Mansfield, Wash., a tireless worker for the cause of the cattleman and the American National Live Stock Association which represents him.

Firmly convinced of the benefits of belonging, Mr. Wittig is one of the men who implement the conviction with action. Backed up by literature and other material which he frequently requests to help him explain the aims and achievements of the association to prospective members, his efforts on behalf of the organization cannot help but "pay off."

Beneficiaries of such loyal activity are the individual members themselves and the American National as a whole, whose constant growth and spreading accomplishment provide the measure of the benefits derived.

## Good Crowd at Boulder County

AT LYONS, COLO., the Boulder County Stock Growers Association met for a business meeting the morning of the 24th of May with 35 stockmen attending; this audience swelled to more than 100 in the afternoon after the CowBelles had served a lunch.

Presiding was Leslie Kuhn of Lyons, vice-president. President Hal Hall of Lyons was in the hospital recovering from an operation. Rewards in thefts of cattle; publicity, and other subjects were discussed in the morning. In the afternoon entertainment and speeches by a general, a publicity expert, a forest supervisor and an editor rounded out the meeting.

### CORRECTION

In last month's PRODUCER, the article "Watershed Values," on Page 9, toward the bottom of the center column: Instead of "—and only about 16 million acres of this setup for watershed protection in national forests," this should read "—and only about 160 million acres of this," etc.

The Boulder County association is a keenly active group and lately has profited by the organization of a CowBelle association which adds color and interest. Women may appear passive in their participation in the cattle business, but perhaps it is none the less keen than that of the man of the ranch. That's why CowBelle organizations all over the country are so alive once they get started. The president of the group at Boulder now is Mrs. Willard Wells of Boulder, who succeeds Mrs. Kuhn. Vice-president is Mrs. Hal Hall and secretary is Mrs. Edith Scates.

The association proper re-elected Hal Hall president, Leslie Kuhn vice-president; Emmett Clark of Lyons was named secretary. Local advisory board members are Lee Powell of Longmont; Lyman Linger of Loveland, and L. E. Cushman of Hygiene. Frank Bruning of Longmont was named on the forest advisory board.

The association has for several years maintained an active public relations committee.



# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

This has been a full week of misty rain, a rare summer experience for us. My small world lies drenched beneath the Ranch House window, every blossom, leaf and twig weighed down under its burden of plump raindrops.

My hands are busy in the soap-suds; it is, I think, like washing the dishes in some tender, mystic country under the sea. I'm sorry for women whose kitchen windows face a blank wall, or ugliness.

\* \* \*

When I was in my most "impossible" teens, I remember remarking that dishwashing seemed to me a particularly stupid form of drudgery.

"That," my mother said gently, "depends. You need only your hands in the dishpan. It's stupid if you keep your mind there, too."

It's true, of course; a sink full of dirty dishes is no trap for a woman's mind. Quite the contrary, in fact! The static physical pose offers a better than usual opportunity for thinking things through.

I keep pencil and paper on the window-sill above the sink, and a surprising amount of material for later re-writing piles up while "my hands are in the dishpan but my mind is not."

I recently read of a young woman, quite a well-known lecturer on child health problems, who practices her speeches aloud—with gestures—over the dishwashing.

And I know of one ambitious young wife who, hoping that she and her writer-husband may be able to spend a year in Mexico sometime, puts on a Spanish-lesson record and does the dishes—quite painlessly—while she wrestles with Spanish verbs.

Oh yes, there is plenty of things a woman can think about while her hands are busy with that humble three-times-a-day ritual!

\* \* \*

Take, for example, Mrs. Jesse Conover's letter to Ladies' Choice last month regarding the 1950 National convention in Florida next January. She made, you may recall, what she called "some little suggestions that have occurred to me while doing the dishes."

They were certainly constructive suggestions, and here's hoping that they will be acted upon by those who are responsible for the convention plans.

To step out of the typical cow-country January into a Florida spring will be a marvelous experience for many of us

(I hope) ranch women. I mean I hope I'll be one of them! It would be wonderful if her suggestion were put into effect and the convention were extended over four or five days, with morning meetings only; afternoons and evenings for planned sightseeing excursions, and a chance to soak up some of that fabulous Florida sunlight.

Of course, the actual convention plans are not ours to make—but there's no reason why we can't do a little suggesting, is there?

As regards the matter of the proper clothing to take, that seems to fall squarely within the province of Ladies' Choice, doesn't it? To be properly equipped, with a minimum of luggage, can add a lot to one's enjoyment of any trip. Of course Vogue and Harper's and the other women's magazines give full details of wonderful, well-planned wardrobes for the Florida "season." But it's probable that a lot of CowBelles will be in my position—trying to build a suitable wardrobe around last summer's suit, a two-year-old coat, a couple of new blouses—and a lot of ingenuity!

I guess the first thing we need is some first-hand, authoritative information from some of the CowBelles who live or have lived in Florida. Some letters, please! I'll compile the information and get it onto these pages by early fall, so that any of us who do some of our own sewing will have time to get at it before we get swamped with Christmas activities.

Next January seems a long time in the future now, but it will be here almost before we know it. It is later than you think!

## At Home on the Range

Well, I can't quite understand it! We had so many fine entries in our Bean Recipe contest that choosing the winner was a terribly hard task. On the other hand, no one seems to care particularly if they send in an entry or not in the current Meat Recipe contest. "Could



Feminine triumvirate snapped during a lobby visit at the Oregon association convention. L. to r.—Mrs. Harry Stearns of Prineville, wife of the first vice-president; Mrs. O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns, whose husband is the president; Mrs. D. E. Richards of Prairie City, whose husband manages the Twaits Ranch.

## FIVE FINE TEAS for a Dollar Bill

A rich winey Ceylon, bold, strong—and a subtle flavor.  
A Keemun Congou—one of the finest English Breakfasts since the war.  
A choice "smokey" Lapsang Souchong, specially rich with that tang for which it is noted.  
An exquisite Jasmine. Flowery? Of course! And with crisp character.  
Finally—a Formosa Oolong which the Epicures think is their very loveliest!  
Generous samples of these five teas—all top drawer—Postpaid for a dollar bill.

## The Epicures

OF  
BLUE BELL, PENNSYLVANIA

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



be" that you're not reading this column any more. "Could be"—but I hope not.

Perhaps the individual activities of different groups of CowBelles who are getting out their own cook books has something to do with it. The California CowBelles have sponsored a Beef Recipe contest over the air and in the press this spring, and we understand that the recipes are to be compiled into an all-beef cook book. Will give you more information on this at a later date. Note that Mrs. Juan Reyes, winner of our Bean Recipe contest, is active in this California contest, which was sponsored by the Kern County CowBelles. We'd like to hear more from this group when their cook book is ready for distribution.

Certainly educating the city housewife in the proper utilization of beef in the diet is a worth-while public relations service for the CowBelles—and a worth-while service to the city housewife, too. As a source of protein in the diet, there isn't, actually, any substitute for lean beef.

I'm still hoping for some of your meat recipes, CowBelles!

#### Aids for the Housewife

Haven't packaged mixes revolutionized cooking? When I think of my own struggles, as a bride, to turn out an edible pie or cake or biscuit, I am sure I was married 30 years too soon! Today's brides are lucky people.

I don't use them all the time, for I like cooking—and especially baking—for its own sake, but I keep a good supply of packaged mixes of all sorts on the emergency shelf. They are such a help if company comes in unexpectedly the evening I'd planned to use up all the left-overs. Or if I saddle my little horse and ride over the hills when I should be getting dinner started. Or get absorbed in the garden and do not realize, until the two hungry high-school boys get home, that it is almost full dusk and past time for dinner. Packaged mixes are meal savers then, all right.

Until recently, the cake mixes were never too satisfactory for me. At this altitude, the standard mixture is a little too sugary. Have you noticed that one of the new "Party Mixes" has special instructions for making cakes at altitudes above 2,000 feet? It works out beautifully, too. For the first time, I've been able to get a light, fluffy cake with the packaged mix by using that additional amount of flour.

I rarely use any mix just "as is" . . . I suppose because I really like to cook, I usually add a little touch of this or that—a little more salt, some sugar, an additional bit of flavoring or something. I've even worked out a few original recipes, based on standard products. Here is a quick muffin that my family particularly enjoys. This takes only a minute to mix up and bakes in 15 or 20 minutes. Fine for a Monday morning breakfast, when a weekend influx of company has left the bread box empty.

# HERE'S WHY

## Livestock Need Trace Mineralized Salt

The more nutritionists learn about animal feeding, the more important do trace minerals become. They have discovered that trace minerals influence the whole enzyme, hormone, and vitamin activities of the body—the basic life functions.

But because of heavy cropping of land, erosion, and the greater results we expect of livestock, few animals get enough. This is true

even in the most fertile parts of the country.

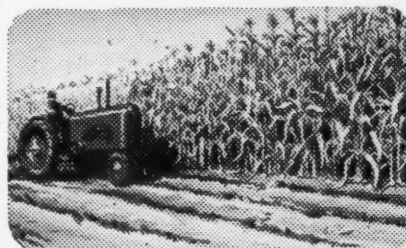
The safe way, the easy, effective economical way, to feed essential cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and iodine is in Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt. It is like a low-cost insurance policy covering all your livestock—assurance of healthier, thriftier animals and greater profits.



In 1906 the average dairy herd improvement cow gave 215 pounds of butterfat a year. Today she produces 344 pounds. Because of this increased activity in the body, there is greater need of trace minerals.



Erosion has dumped millions of tons of fertile topsoil into our rivers, lakes, and oceans . . . robbed us of precious minerals. According to recent survey in Wisconsin, four out of five farms are mineral deficient.



Heavy cropping of land has consistently taken more minerals out of our soils. There is not enough to supply plant life adequately. Trace minerals must be fed directly to be sure livestock get enough.



The best way to feed trace minerals is Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt, fed free choice. Then each animal can take what it wants and needs. The cost is only a few cents additional per animal per year.

**Morton's Free Choice Salt is the logical Carrier for Trace Minerals**  
Cobalt . . . Iron . . . Copper . . .  
Manganese . . . Iodine

There is an interdependence between salt and trace minerals. They work better as a group than as individual elements, for greater health and thrift and to prevent trace mineral deficiencies. Moreover, fed Free Choice, there is a regular, constant intake—never too much or too little. Write for folder. Morton Salt Co., Chicago 3, Ill.

**MORTON'S**  
*Free Choice* TRACE MINERALIZED SALT



### Quick Muffins

2 cups Biscuit Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup molasses  
3 tbs. Roman Meal 1 egg  
2 tsp. sugar Milk to fill cup

**METHOD:** Preheat oven to 400 degrees. Measure mix and Roman Meal into bowl; add sugar. Measure molasses into standard measuring cup; add egg, and beat lightly with a fork. Fill cup with milk, drop all at once into the dry ingredients. Mix just enough to moisten—do not over-mix! Drop into 12 well-greased muffin tins. Bake 15 or 20 minutes, until top springs back lightly when touched. Raisins or dates may be added.

\* \* \*

And so . . . Good Eating . . . and Good Evening. D. M.

## Cowbelle Notes

Twenty-three Kern County CowBelles (Calif.) were hostesses to members of the Kern County CCA and their families at the first annual picnic put on by the auxiliary, Sunday, May 1. Hubbard Russell of Maricopa provided the site, the Mettler Ranch gave the fine beef for the barbecue and Nature came up with one of her best days of the season. (Kern County Land Company, through Carl Melcher, also assisted materially.)

Nearly 250 persons were on hand, and the chairman, Mrs. Juan Reyes, with her colleagues and their husbands, had things arranged to run like clockwork.

Long tables and benches, provided by the county, were placed in the shade of two rows of huge cottonwood trees and everyone ate in comfort. A 100-foot space between the trees had been levelled to make an ideal place for visiting and, afterwards, for races.

Mrs. Dave Snedden, president of the CowBelles group, who had contributed a great deal to the success of the occasion, was just recovering from an unexpected surgery and had to miss the picnic. Mrs. Ward Woody, the CowBelles' vice-president, greeted the guests in her place, and introduced Mr. Russell, who gave an account of the history of the picnic site.

The location was spotted by a Lieutenant Godey when he came through with General Fremont on two of his explorations; when he resigned from the army, Godey returned and settled there. It was he who planted the rows of trees, built an adobe house among them and ran cattle there for many years. (Incidentally, the lieutenant was one of the few who went to Washington to stand by Fremont and testify for him when he was later court-martialed.) The land had been an original Spanish grant to the Deladiada family and, after a time, they demanded its return. Godey surrendered it without a contest and it was then leased to Miller and Lux until the Deladiadas sold it to the Cebriana family who ran it like the old Californios, on a lavish scale, with fiestas, racing stables and much entertaining, until 1926.

Mr. Russell acquired the ranch in 1939.

At the CowBelle picnic, John D. "Wink" Brown auctioned off a buckskin purse made by Mrs. Reyes for the benefit of the ladies' treasury and then, also after the lunch, went on to act as announcer for the races which followed. These resulted in much excitement for the crowd and prizes for the winners.

When Nebraska cattlemen came together recently at Sutherland for a discussion of their common problems, nearly half of the 300 persons present were cow-women, who proceeded to take a highly active part in the meeting itself and in special activities offered for their pleasure. Chief among these was a tea given for them at the Trego ranch by Mrs. Mose Trego, president of the Nebraska CowBelles. Around 125 ladies attended.

Wives of Oregon cattlemen enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Lynn Caton and Mrs. Roland Andre at a luncheon in the Caton home when they attended the recent convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association at Pendleton. A report about the pleasant occasion describes the fine flower arrangements which the Caton garden furnished for decorations.

Mrs. A. A. Smith, who with her husband, the president of the American National, was present at the North Dakota and Mouse River joint cattlemen's convention in Minot last month, was guest of honor at a noon luncheon given by the Claribelles, ladies' auxiliary of the Mouse River association. All ladies in attendance at the meetings were invited.

## Market Tone Healthy

From P. 12

tion may continue for another month. A surprisingly small number of cows and heifers are going back to the country and only a fair volume of straight calves.

### Showing Faith

Most of the medium to low good replacement steers at Chicago sold at \$22 to \$24.50 and common went down to \$20.50. Some choice 560 to 725 pound steers were taken at \$24.75 to \$26, some 666 pound Texas making \$25.50. Good to choice Texas steer calves landed at \$26.50 to \$27. Even higher prices are prevailing at many of the other markets and it shows that many of the cattle feeders still have faith in the industry.

Current hog receipts were only about 15 per cent above the season's small volume of early April and the increase is below normal. Much to the surprise of most of those in the hog business, the market worked unevenly higher during the last month although there has been a free movement of dressed pork and this may be the answer for the advance.

The support price, Chicago basis, for the first part of June is \$16.25, and \$16.50 to \$17 for later weeks in that

month. Current market prices are averaging over \$1 higher than the recent low spot. Closing sales of barrows and gilts at Chicago were mostly 75 cents to \$1.25 higher although those above 270 pounds were up more, and sows looked 75 cents to \$1 up. No butchers on the low day sold above \$18.60 and at the close some reached \$19.90, although the practical top was \$19.85.

Condition of the early spring lamb crop improved during April, although conditions were not favorable in all areas. Moisture conditions in the Texas sheep country continued very favorable. Early lambs in the southeastern states were in the best condition on record. The situation was much less favorable in California and the Pacific Northwest.

Feed matured rapidly in California because of rain, resulting in an early movement of lambs. The movement in the San Joaquin Valley was complete by May 1 and in full swing at that time in the Sacramento Valley. The Arizona lamb crop exceeded that of last year and the market movement was over by the start of May. The Texas movement of yearlings and old crop lambs was smaller than a year ago.

## Season About Over For Fed Woolled Lambs

The fed woolled lambs are about all marketed for the season and what is left to come probably will be unattractive. Shorn lambs predominated around the circuit and many of those graded good to choice and carried desirable pelts. Shorn ewes also outnumbered those in the fleece. Not so many Idaho spring lambs are expected to move eastward as last year.

Light sheep and lamb receipts were no surprise, and many are wondering about the summer volume in the face of a much shorter lamb crop. Dressed lamb prices at New York have remained high but if it gets top-heavy the size of the live lamb supply will not keep it from breaking, as currently "lamb" is almost in the specialty class.

Since a month ago, both woolled and shorn lambs advanced \$1 to \$2 and fat ewes also registered a sharp upturn. There was no soft spot at the close. Woolled lambs at Chicago sold up to \$30 but choice were absent on the high spot. A record price of \$30 was paid for clippers of light weight but most of the good to choice cleared at \$29 to \$29.75. Spring lambs remained scarce and some scored \$31.50 to \$32. Some woolled fat ewes reached \$14 early and best shorn ewes late sold at \$13.50. Demand is so limited for extremely heavy and excessively fat ewes that most of them have been selling at the same prices as cull light weights.

A Kentucky representative in Congress has given the thing a new twist by introducing a bill asking that a dam NOT be built in his district, explaining that it would inundate the whole or parts of five counties in his state's famous blue-grass section.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



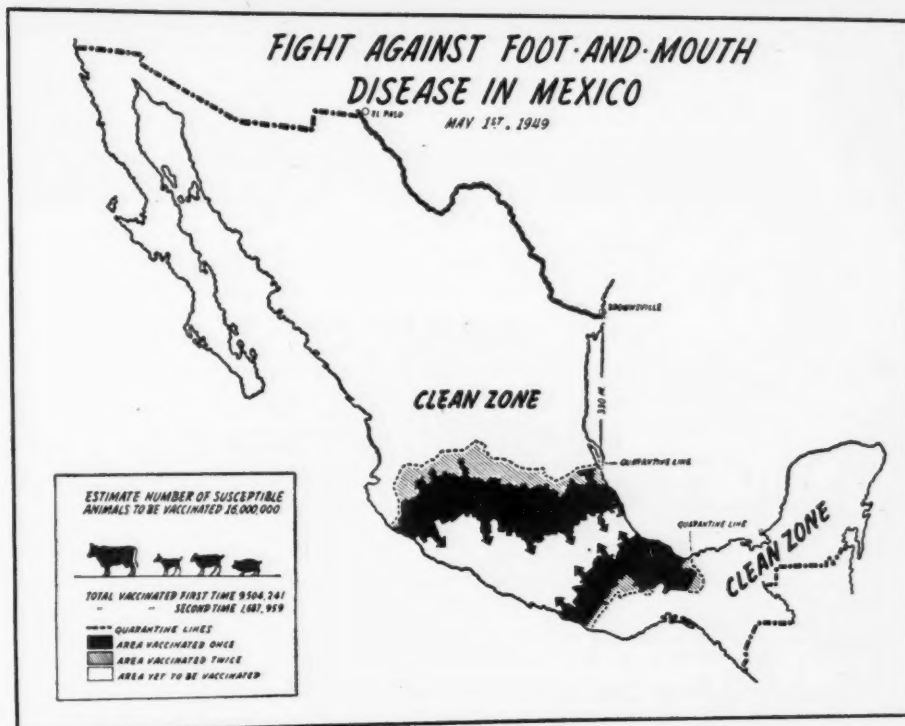
## Association Notes

Carlos Ronstadt, president of the Arizona Cattlemen's Association, reports a gratifying response to his organization's plan for a state public relations program. Northern Arizona CowBelles have voted to donate contents of their treasury for the educational campaign and affiliated local groups and individuals have taken up the idea with enthusiasm. Special meetings have been held to determine the plan best suited for each community to assist with the program. The financing plan found most popular is "one calf for every 200 calves branded, or 50 cents a head for each calf branded." (It is estimated that either will bring in approximately the same amount.) President Ronstadt stated that the plan will be "not only educational for the general public but for our own people too."

Members of the Southeastern Montana Livestock Association, assembled for their 12th annual meeting at Miles City, Mont., recorded their "unalterable opposition" to the including of beef cattle in any federal farm program. The stockmen declared in their resolution that though there is a shortage of beef animals in the United States, there is ample breeding stock of beef cattle to bring about an ample supply of both beef cattle and feeder cattle to meet the demands of the consuming public "if the management of our beef cattle ranches is left entirely in the hands of the owners or managers." They emphasized also that "price supports and regulations have never accomplished the objective sought," and cited their long-borne out preference for a free-enterprise system.

The Kern County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association met at Bakersfield on Apr. 23 and heard the secretary of the CCA, J. Edgar Dick of San Francisco, explain legislative matters under consideration in the state capital. A new industry program on hides and brands which was recently passed divides California into zones and allows the individual counties to decide on the point-of-origin inspection. Another new regulation discussed by Mr. Dick gives greater force to the law under which horse meat produced and sold for human consumption is controlled. S. Ward Woody, chairman of the brush burning and range improvement committee, reported plans to start a program in Kern County. President Carl Carver of Delano discussed the cattleman's opposition to the proposed Brannan farm plan. The newly elected head of the Kern County Junior Cattlemen's Association, Frank Grisedale of Granite Station, was introduced, as was the head of the newly formed California Junior Cattlemen's Association, Carver Brown of Glenville.

June, 1949



The next few months should shed considerable light on how successful is the five-point program of inspection, vaccination, quarantine, disinfection and eradication in connection with the Mexican foot-and-mouth campaign, and should tell if those directing the fight will have to call for new weapons to use against aftosa.

This is particularly true in view of the outbreak discovered in mid-May one-quarter of a mile south of the northern quarantine line. This occurred among cattle at Ojuelos de Jalisco, midway between San Luis Potosi and Lagos de Moreno, which is approximately 384 miles southwest of Brownsville, Tex. General Harry H. Johnson, co-director of the commission, in announcing the outbreak and the measures taken to wipe it out before it spreads, stated, "This is the most serious setback in the campaign to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease which we have experienced in the past eight months." General Johnson spoke of the deep concern over the new situation and intimated that it is possible the northern quarantine line will have to be moved nearer the United States border. Every facility has been immediately mobilized, with the objective of throwing an impregnable line of defense around the center of the new infection for a distance of about 50 miles in all directions. The infected animals, which had previously been vaccinated, were slaughtered and immediate steps taken to trace their movements prior to discovery of the outbreak.

BAI officials cite this as fresh evidence of the insidious nature of the disease.

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The second quarterly executive board meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association will take place June 22-23 at Ruidoso, according to President G. W. Evans of Magdalena. The group will hear reports from E. G. Hayward of Cimarron, member of the American National's public relations committee, and George A. Godfrey of Animas, legislative committeeman of the American who recently returned from Washington, D. C., where he testified against the Brannan farm subsidy program.

B. W. Burnside of Santa Maria, Calif., was elected president of the Santa Barbara County branch of the CCA, at a recent meeting in Los Alamos. Named to the vice-presidency was Clarence Minetti of Guadalupe, and Stanley Brown of Santa Maria was elected secretary.

About 125 of the folks from Douglas County met at the convention of the Douglas County Live Stock Association at Castle Rock, Colo., on Apr. 4 for a business meeting and square dance afterwards. A movie put out by Lederle Laboratories was run off and three young ladies of Castle Rock furnished musical entertainment. Speeches were made by Herman Aaberg of Illinois, livestock man from the Farm Bureau, about the Farm Bureau, and David O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor, who talked about public relations and other work of the American National. The association voted to give some prizes in 4-H club work and decided to print and distribute posters telling about the \$100 reward for cattle theft convictions.

Directors of the Florida Cattlemen's Association have expressed opposition to a reforestation bill now before their state legislature. Under the bill, the state board of forestry and parks could designate almost any land in Florida as forest land and could require county commissions to raise funds to support the program. Also recommended: that regulations which would bring livestock markets under state sanitary board supervision be limited to fever tick eradication; endorsed: the substitute fencing bill which would leave each county's

laws intact in that respect but would remove cattle from federally numbered highways in the state. A generous contribution to the American National's public relations committee was voted.

On the last day of April the Northern Arizona Cattle Growers Association met at Showlow with a good attendance. Among the speakers introduced by President Fred Turley was Carlos Ronstadt, head of the Arizona Cattle Growers, who discussed the education program which that group's public relations committee is preparing. He stressed the need for the stockmen to "educate themselves" so that they would be fully able to answer any questions about the industry.

A turnout of around 300 persons—a good proportion of them women—took a lively interest in the discussions and addresses which featured the latest of a series of district meetings on range affairs in Nebraska. The gathering, held at the end of April in Sutherland, was sponsored by the Nebraska Stock Growers Association and the state brand committee for the purpose of making the ranchers more familiar with the organizations' work.

Some of the subjects taken up were brand inspection, taxes as they concern the range cattleman, value of various grasses. Earl Monahan of Hyannis urged, in connection with income tax problems, that tax-expert attorneys be consulted on such matters. James Adams, superintendent of the experiment station at North Platte, told the stockmen that the improvement of natural grasses and the use of new ones can greatly aid production. Association President Dr. C. R. Watson of Mitchell expressed satisfaction with the attendance.

Other speakers included Cullen Wright, of the Union Stock Yards Company at Omaha; Don Reynolds of North Platte; Secretary Chase Feagins of the brand committee; Frank Marsh, secretary of state; W. W. Derrick of the Nebraska extension service; Byron Demorest, editor of the Journal-Stockmen.

Stockmen on hand for the meeting and

the evening banquet which brought the assembly to a conclusion reported nearly normal calf crops; some reported losses were attributed to nutritional deficiencies following the winter blizzards.

Similar gatherings had been held previously at Atkinson and Burwell.

The president of the Florida Cattlemen's Association, Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee, announces that one phase of the midsummer conference of his organization will be devoted to laying plans for the American National convention at Miami, Jan. 5-7, 1950. The Florida meeting takes place June 9-10 at Cocoa.

Members of the Pierce County (Wash.) Cattlemen's Association expressed concern at a recent meeting over widespread cattle rustling. President Earl Hibbs of McKenna; F. L. McGuire of Spanaway; Joe Muir, extension animal husbandman at Washington State College; President Walter Schrock of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, and Newell Dickson, grazing specialist at the Puyallup Experiment Station, all discussed the seriousness of the problem. According to Mr. Schrock, Pierce County seems to be a "hot spot" in this connection; his association, with which the county group is affiliated, offers a \$500 reward on cattle theft information. It was brought out that rustlers these days simply drive along the road, butcher an animal right there, take what cuts they wish and leave the remains to rot. Other talks were by Judson Wilcox of Roy and Maynard Grunder of the Western Washington Experiment Station.

Members of the Southeastern Montana Livestock Association are strongly opposed to any possibility of subsidizing the range cattle industry, and they passed a resolution at their 12th annual meeting in Miles City late in April protesting inclusion of beef cattle in the proposed federal farm program. The stockmen indicated that they would prefer to let the working man's buying power continue to determine the price of beef, without government interference.

Dan Fulton of Ismay was re-elected president; Clark Engle of Custer, vice-president, and Fritz Zook of Miles City, secretary (also re-elections.)

Seventy-five members responded to the call for the annual spring meeting of the Beartooth Stock Association at Absarokee, Mont., in April. Alex Ross and Ingwald Johnson were unanimously re-elected to serve as president and secretary, respectively, for another year.

Speakers at the meeting, which followed a noon luncheon, included Dr. George Wright, deputy veterinarian; Forest Supervisor R. A. Phillips; Ralph Miracle, secretary of the Montana Livestock Commission, and E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

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Directors of the Nevada State Cattle Association, meeting in Elko, decided to support the Nevada Taxpayers' Association and named a legislative committee and a committee to work with the Nevada Hereford Association on a bull sale in Elko this fall. President of the cattle association is Russel Weeks of Wells and secretary is Dale Reynolds of Elko.

This year again the Washington Cattlemen's Association convention was preceded by a cross-country horseback cavalcade from Spokane to the site of the meeting, Colville. Eighty-two men took part in the ride, and reports are that things went uneventfully in the main, with residents of towns along the route turning out to cheer the riders. One of these cities was Chewelah, where a banquet was prepared by the chamber of commerce to welcome and entertain the group. Three days were taken for the trip.

At Paonia, Colo., the Anti-Cattle Rustling Protective Association has posted a \$1,000 reward for capture of cattle thieves in North Fork Valley, the fund being made up on a per-head assessment of cattle owned by the members. J. B. Dewell of Paonia is president of the group.

#### NORTHWEST JUNIOR SHOW

The dates Apr. 13-15 provided Washington state with its fourth annual showing of the Northwest Junior Livestock Show, at Auburn. The sponsors were the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and the Grange Livestock Marketing Association, and more than 350 4-H and FFA entries vied for the \$2,200 offered in prizes. A public auction of the exhibited livestock brought the show to a close.

#### BRAHMAN DIRECTORS MEET

On May 16-17, at Houston, Tex., the 25-year-old American Brahman Breeders Association's board of directors held its first quarterly meeting of 1949, presided over by Herman Taylor of Natchitoches, La., head of the organization. J. W. Sartwell of Houston, one of the founders of the Brahman association, discussed the quarantine station on Swan Island and the request now before Congress that this location not be used for the purpose. Another matter taken up was that of a permanent site for the ABBA.

#### NEW DENVER SHOW QUARTERS

Operators of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, who announced that 88 per cent of their \$750,000 goal for a new stadium had been raised by the end of May, have another plan in work. A committee of stockmen has been appointed to study and suggest ideas for converting the present show facilities to the most effective use by the West's livestock interests; this expansion

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has been marked "the Number One project as soon as the new stadium is completed."

#### NEW CHICAGO YARD SERVICE

As an experimental phase of a broad-scale improvement program now under way at the Chicago Stock Yards in providing service to livestock shippers, officials of the yards now announce free bus transportation service into the Loop shopping district on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Shippers and their wives can get tickets from the commission companies.

#### HEREFORD ASSN. ISSUES MOVIE

A new 30-minute sound movie in color has been released by the American Hereford Association under the title "Beef Production—The Hereford Way." The educational film is available on request for use before meetings of 4-H or FFA groups and for showing to interested training classes and agriculture clubs.

#### N BAR RANCH SALE SET

The date for the third annual N Bar Ranch "combination" sale has been set for Oct. 26; it will be held this year on the ranch at Grass Range, Mont. The 1947 event brought the nation's top figure for Aberdeen-Angus heifer calves, and last year's sales was also a highly successful one.

#### ARIZONA QUARTER-HORSE SHOW

Fifteen hundred persons attended the 13th annual Quarter-Horse Show on May 1 at Sonoita, Ariz., where they saw

cowhorses compete in performance and action classes. Judges were Elmer Heppler of Carlsbad, N. M., and Joe Creamer of Santa Fe, N. M.

#### TRI-STATE CATTLE TOUR

The Western Livestock Breeders Journal scheduled its annual beef cattle tour for May 22-24 this year, with an itinerary which included ranches in Oregon, Washington and California. With the exception of one Aberdeen-Angus herd, the tour was to be devoted to viewing polled and horned Herefords.

#### POLLED HEREFORDS IN NEVADA

In 1920 there were only four Polled Hereford breeders and owners in Nevada. In 1930 the number had doubled to eight; in 1940 it increased further to 11 and by 1946 it had risen to 47.

#### OLD WEST LIVES AGAIN

The annual pageant commemorating the Green River Rendezvous is scheduled for July 3 at Daniel, Wyo. It is sponsored by the Sublette County Historical Society, of which Mrs. Elton Cooley of Pinedale is president, and is produced at the site of the famous 1833 Rendezvous—a locale which has seen little change in the course of the 116 years since Sublette, Campbell and Fontenelle first viewed it. Only residents of Sublette County will take part in the pageant, which is described as "a deeply significant re-enactment of authentic history of the Old West."

FOLLOW OUR SALE LISTINGS!

# Reseeding Research

(Continued from Page 11)

but adequate supplies of seed of these other species are not available for large-scale seedings.

Moreover, research is showing a wide difference in suitability of strains of grasses. Some 28 strains of smooth brome, for example, produced from less than 1000 to more than 6000 pounds of herbage per acre in range tests in the oak brush foothill zone at 6800 feet elevation in central Utah. Among the high-yielding strains there was also wide difference in such essential characteristics as leafiness and seed production. Some of these strains, including the most productive in the oak brush zone, were unable to grow in the aspen zone at 8800 feet. At 10,500, only two lived. In practically all agricultural crops im-

proved strains adapted to particular situations are selected for planting. In the future this will undoubtedly be true also in range reseeding.

The development of seeding methods especially adapted to the different range situations is just as important as selecting the right species or strain for seeding. Included in studies of how and when to seed are such features as how much seed of each species to plant, depth required to attain satisfactory establishment, best season of year for planting, what soil preparation, if any, is needed, and what equipment serves best for planting and for reducing competition or preparing the soil. The first three features have usually been studied preliminarily by using small range

plots, but reduction of competition and tests of reseeding equipment have required practical sized plantings for efficient evaluation. In all cases tests on areas of from 10 to 100 acres or more have been made before the stamp of approval is given to species or reseeding practices. Large-scale reseeding have been necessary, too, in order to determine approximate costs. With limited funds available for research, cooperative arrangements have been made with stockmen and Federal agencies conducting reseeding programs to test out tentative procedures on a practical scale.

Of first importance it is advisable to plant the amount of seed which will provide just enough plants to utilize the moisture available. This depends, for each range site and species, upon the size, purity and germination of the seed, and the efficiency of the method of planting. Species with moderately small seed, such as crested wheatgrass, should generally be planted at from 3 to 7 pounds per acre. Species with smaller seeds, such as the lovegrasses, can often be planted at a rate of one pound. Larger seeded species, such as smooth brome and western wheatgrass, require 8 to 10 pounds. Too light seeding permits other plants to use the soil moisture and hampers establishment. The use of too much seed unnecessarily increases the cost, may cause some of the seedlings to die from competition for available moisture, and may result in lower yields of forage.

Seed of most species must be covered to assure permanent establishment. A single disk drill has proven best for planting the seed uniformly at the right depth on most range sites. The drill may be set to cut a furrow and place the seed two or more inches deep. This helps conserve moisture, protects the seedlings from drying winds and hot dry soil surface. The seed should, however, not be covered more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch in the drill furrow, smaller seeds less. If the site is too rough or rocky for successful use of a drill, seed can be broadcast and covered by a disk or a harrow, but successful establishment is not always assured.

Under a few conditions seed can be broadcast without covering. On timber or brush burns having loose ashes two or more inches deep, broadcast seeding before the ashes are settled or washed by heavy rains usually is successful. Broadcasting under aspen and a few other broadleaf trees has also proved successful, since leaf fall provides effective covering. Where rainfall averages 40 or 60 inches, it can also be used. On sites where small seeded species such as bulbous bluegrass, dropseeds, and lovegrasses are well adapted, broadcasting without covering is sometimes successful.

Airplanes offer a rapid and economical means of broadcasting seed. In the fall of 1944, for example, 225 acres of a burn in young Douglas fir and ponderosa pine on the Cabinet National



At the top is shown a depleted aspen range in Utah, producing little, if any, forage. Under it is a nearly comparable range reseeded to smooth brome and other desirable forage plants. Such range can be broadcast seeded prior to leaf fall, either by hand or by airplane, at a cost of about \$3 per acre without other soil preparation.

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Crested wheatgrass, smooth brome and bulbous bluegrass two years after drilling on an 800-acre sagebrush type burn in the fall of 1942. Idaho.

Forest in Montana were seeded by airplane at a cost of about \$1.20 per acre (less than \$1.50 including cost of bringing in and returning the plane from its base airport). In 1946 an average of 2620 pounds of green herbage of timothy, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and bulbous bluegrass was produced, and all erosion which had started on the slopes was checked. In 1945 a depleted mountain range area of 1300 acres in central Utah having an overstory of aspen, oak brush, and maple, was broadcast seeded by airplane. The cost was \$2.67. No charge was made for airplane rental on the Government plane used. By 1946 the seeded stand averaged one plant per square foot, an amount normally considered successful for range lands. Delayed germination in the fall of 1946 and spring of 1947 increased the stand by more than 50 per cent. Grazing capacity in 1947, with the stand not fully developed, was approximately five times what it was before reseeding.

At the request of Congress, the Forest Service made a thorough-going test of airplane seeding with pelleted seed in the mountains of southeastern Utah

in the fall of 1948. Five different range types, including range under aspen and oak brush, were treated. Successful seedings had previously been made in the area by approved planting procedures, but for check purposes comparable seedings were made again last fall, together with broadcast sowing without pelletizing. It will require at least a year before degree of success can be determined. In preliminary studies with pelleted crested wheatgrass seed in Oregon, it was found that the pelletizing reduced the viability of the seed about one-half. Broadcasting of 43 pounds of pellets (about 2 pounds of seed) per acre on sagebrush range (the usual amount) gave only one seedling on every 10 to 20 square feet. A similar rate of seeding of broadcast unpelleted crested wheatgrass seed (2 pounds per acre) gave an average of one seedling on 3 square feet. Seed drilled at the rate of 2 pounds per acre produced approximately one well established plant per square foot, enough for success on dry range lands. Seed drilled at 7 pounds per acre produced over 4 such plants per square foot.

Heavy stands of unwanted annual or



A 10-year-old crested wheatgrass range in late July, grazed since Apr. 22. These 1,090-pound two-year-old steers gained 318 pounds in 98 days. Eastern Montana.

June, 1949

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perennial vegetation must be reduced to overcome competition with plants reseeded. Shallow plowing with a heavy disk plow prior to seed maturity will, for example, kill big sagebrush and provide good conditions for drilling, or even for broadcasting if done immediately after fall plowing. In 1945 the Forest Service named a reseeding equipment committee to evaluate equipment used in reseeding and especially to develop more efficient equipment for removing sagebrush from lands to be reseeded. It was made up of research and administrative personnel directly concerned with reseeding and an engineer trained in equipment design from the Forest Service equipment laboratory. Breakage of equipment, particularly on rough, rocky range land, is a costly item in reseeding. The committee has arranged for desirable modifications, especially in strengthening, of several types of reseeding equipment. Drawing on the best in American heavy disk plows and the Australian stump jump plow, the "brushland plow" has been developed. It has cast steel and roller

bearings throughout, and, although it is heavier than most disk plows, it requires no more tractor power. Breakage is practically eliminated and an excellent job of removal of big sagebrush is accomplished.

An economical method of reducing big sagebrush is by planned burning when conditions are suitable in the fall. Burning can also be used to reduce cheatgrass brome, an annual, if done in the early summer before the seed has shattered. Fire is a dangerous tool. It should be used only in the right manner and where there are fire lines and adequate control forces and where it will not jeopardize timber, watershed or other values. Reseeding with a drill should follow promptly after the burn so the new cover will stabilize the soil and prevent unwanted plants from taking over the area.

Reseeding should be done during the season when the soil will remain reasonably moist and temperatures will favor germination and growth sufficiently long to allow the plants to become well established. Late fall plant-

ing has generally proven most successful outside the Southwest. The seed remains in the ground over winter and starts growing before spring planting could ordinarily be done. With species which make their growth during hot summers, such as the grammas, and in areas where rainfall occurs during a considerable part of the growing season, spring planting may be successful. In the Southwest, where summer rains provide the growing period, early July gives best results.

Once seedlings are established, they should be protected from livestock, game, rodents, and insects until the first seed crop is produced. With slow-growing species, such as crested wheatgrass, this ordinarily requires more than one year. It may require from one to three years, depending upon the species seeded, weather and other growing conditions.

One special problem is the seeding of ground denuded of vegetation during timber harvest. About 10 per cent, on the average, of logged areas may become bare as a result of skidding, landings, and subsequent slash disposal. Since some 270,000 acres are logged over annually in the Pacific Northwest alone, the magnitude of this problem is evident. Seeding to adapted perennial grasses has proven an effective method on many sites for stabilizing soil, preventing invasion of undesirable plants and restoring or increasing forage production in that region.

Studies to determine the grazing value of reseeded range lands and to determine desirable season and degree of grazing are under way especially in the sagebrush zone of western Utah, in the mountains of Colorado, and in the plains of eastern Montana. Many stockmen, too, are cooperating in additional tests on their own lands in other parts of the West. In Utah the studies are handled under a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Land Management, the Utah State Agricultural Experiment Station, and a group of cooperating stockmen. There the reseeded range, which has a grazing capacity of approximately three-quarters of a cow month per acre, produced gains of from 1.8 to 2.5 pounds per head per day during a nine to ten weeks' spring grazing period in 1944 to 1947, inclusive.

The sustained forage production from reseeded crested wheatgrass is clearly shown at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station in Montana in cooperative studies of the Forest Service, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station. A 46-range area there reseeded in 1936 and grazed yearly soon after produced an average of 318 pounds per head on 14 two-year-old steers in 98 days from April 22 to July 29, 1947. These steers sold from the reseeded range averaged 1090 pounds, brought 25 cents per pound, or \$272 per head

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in Miles City, a gross return for their gain of \$24.25 per acre.

In general, grazing of reseeded areas should be delayed until reasonable growth is made in the spring and should be sufficiently conservative so that reseeded plants reproduce and maintain their stand and vigor.

Closely following the specifications which have been evolved by research for reseeding arid and semi-arid ranges has given success nine times out of ten, even including dry years. Extensive seedings following such procedures have now been made by stockmen and governmental agencies on depleted range lands and abandoned cultivated fields in many parts of the West. Many have successfully seeded several hundred acres, some several thousand. One stockman was drilling 160 acres a day of dry range land two years after his first successful seeding. Another grazed 300 steers for three months, 200 cows with calves for two months, and 1500 ewes for fifty days on reseeded range in the fourth year after he started seeding depleted valley and sagebrush range. Both of these started with small scale reseeding following specific suggestions from reseeding researchers of the Regional Forest and Range Experiment Stations. Numerous other examples could be cited of such seedings and the increase in value obtained. Most have increased forage production from five to ten times, some fifteen to twenty times.

Many an acre with very little actual grazing value but which might have sold for \$1 has, through reseeding that cost 3 to 4 dollars, increased 10 to 12 dollars or more in value. There are, also, many indirect values such as erosion control, better balance of the forage supply throughout the year, and more efficient livestock production. Cost of labor and equipment are now higher, and some reseeding of the last year has run from \$7 to \$10 per acre. The important aspect, however, is assurance of success. Even at \$10 an acre successful reseeding of carefully selected range areas to adapted species followed by good range management will provide very satisfactory financial returns.

Although research has made considerable progress in developing answers to range reseeding problems in the West, there are still many unanswered or only partly answered. When these can be answered for the 67 million acres of range needing reseeding, but for which efficient and economical specifications cannot yet be given, a vast new supply of forage will become available. Not only will this add greatly to the wealth of the West through greater livestock production, but more forage will be available for wildlife, and better watershed protection will also be afforded.

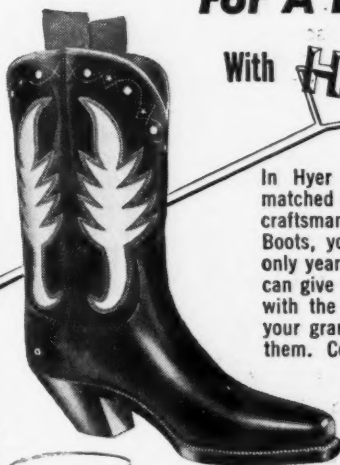
#### MEAT PRODUCTION FIGURES

FARM production from meat animals in 1948 totaled 38.6 billion pounds—about 2 per cent under the 1947 output of 39.3

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billion and 17 per cent smaller than the 1943 record high of 46.6 billion pounds. The BAE, source of these statistics, states that production of cattle and

calves was the seventh largest on record; this was estimated at 18.4 billion pounds—down 679,000,000 pounds from 19.1 billion in 1947.

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## Developments In Taxation

(Continued from Page 6)

reasonably clear from language used in the decision that this court felt that raisers of livestock generally were not getting all of the tax relief intended by Section 1117(j). We do not know, on the other hand, that another court or other judges would hold the same way in similar or analogous cases.

It is probable that many taxpayers will seek refunds and file returns based on the holding in the *Albright* case. If they do, for the time being at least they will have to take their cases to court, because the Bureau does not regard itself as bound by the holding in the *Albright* case and states that it will continue to insist that capital gains taxation of livestock be governed by I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3721. Taxpayers in the eight circuit will have a relatively easy

time as long as the *Albright* case is not overruled. This circuit includes the states of Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. Taxpayers in the other nine circuits will have a much harder time since a court in one circuit is not bound by the decision of a court in another circuit, and such taxpayers cannot be sure that the court in their circuit will follow the *Albright* case. The government hopes that a decision will appear in one of the other nine circuits which will conflict with the *Albright* case. The question will then be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, whose decision will become the law in the courts throughout the country. This process may take years, and in the meantime confusion will reign.

If the Supreme Court decides in favor of the government, then the Bureau rulings with respect to sales such as those made by *Albright* will be impregnable. But suppose the Supreme Court upholds the view of the court which decided the *Albright* case? If it does so, it will mean a sizeable loss of revenue to the government, and it is entirely possible that the government may take steps to regain this lost revenue. It is possible even that the government may propose such steps before the Supreme Court finally speaks, or inject them into the legislation leading up to the Supreme Court decision. What such steps might be are worth considering below.

In its opinion in the *Albright* case the Court stated:

"In order for the taxpayer to come within the provisions of Section 1117(j) permitting him to treat the sales from his dairy and breeding herds as sales of capital assets, the burden is upon him to show: (1) that the animals sold were used in his trade or business; (2) were subject to allowance for depreciation; (3) were held for more than six months; (4) were not property of the kind includible in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year; and (5) that the animals were not held by a taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. In the brief filed on behalf of the government it is admitted that the taxpayer has established the first four of these requirements."

The court considered, therefore, only the fifth point. The admission by the government of points (1) and (3) are not particularly significant. However, the government's admission of points (2) and (4) are of considerable significance when one considers the nature of the livestock business and the accounting methods of the great majority of livestock raisers. Bureau Rulings I.T. 3666 and I.T. 3712 specifically concede to livestock producers what are extremely debatable points. There is danger that the government may cease to make these concessions and contend as it did before the issuance of these rulings that

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ings that in all cases, (1) animals in a breeding herd are not subject to allowance for depreciation and (2) animals in a breeding herd are property of the kind includible in the inventory of a taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year. The government could contend that since a livestock taxpayer has failed to capitalize and depreciate his breeding herd animals (and the vast majority of livestock producers do not capitalize and depreciate), therefore such animals are not subject to allowance for depreciation within the meaning of section 117(j). The government could also contend that all stockmen using inventories (and perhaps a majority of stockmen do use inventories because of the advantages of the unit-livestock-price or farm-market inventorying methods) do not qualify under section 117(j) because such animals are "properly includible in inventory." The government might attack the livestock industry's very favorable present position with respect to the cash and inventory bases of accounting and (a) require capitalization and depreciation or (b) make the producer include in income the market value of breeding stock when transferred to the breeding herd. This is not to say that the government would prevail should it adopt any such retaliatory steps, but only to point out what issues are open to the government in the reasonably certain event that the government will fight back to protect its tax revenue threatened by the *Albright* decision. Needless to say, any of the above mentioned retaliatory measures, if successful, would probably lose more for the stockmen than they have gained by the *Albright* decision.

Until such time as the question in the *Albright* case has been settled by the United States Supreme Court and until such time as the government has thereafter determined what position it shall take in the event of an adverse decision, uncertainty and confusion as to the application of capital gains to sales of breeding stock will prevail. There are presently at least three cases pending in the Tax Court of the United States on this question and a decision on any or all of these cases should be forthcoming any day. Some of these decisions will not be significant, however, inasmuch as all cases with which the writers are familiar are in the eighth circuit, and any decision in that circuit will probably be in accord with the *Albright* case. There are, however, many claims for refund filed and other disputes pending in other circuits, and it is possible that a decision conflicting with the *Albright* case will put in its appearance within the next year or so. In the meantime, many taxpayers will be filing claims for refund based on the *Albright* decision. As previously stated, those filing their returns in the eighth circuit will have a better chance for success than those in other circuits.

Taxpayers in the eighth circuit might be able to force their claims through to decision before the problem is clarified by the Supreme Court.

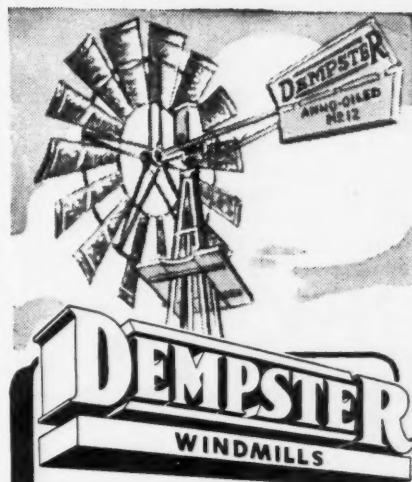
The statute of limitations on claims for refund is three years from the date of filing the return, or two years from the date of paying tax, whichever is later. Accordingly, claims for refunds by most taxpayers who are on a calendar year basis are barred for the year 1945 and prior years. Their claims, however, for the year 1946 will not be barred until March 15, 1950, and claims for the year 1947, not until March 15, 1951, and so on. Accordingly, there is ample time for filing such claims.

Although the *Albright* case, particularly in the eighth circuit, provides a definite basis on which to claim capital gains on all sales of breeding livestock, a stockman, in making his decision as to whether or not he should claim a refund or claim capital gains on his return, should consider (1) that since the government will not acquiesce in the *Albright* decision, it will probably be necessary for him to litigate his claim, and (2) his entire return will be carefully scrutinized and the government may well take occasion to be more technical and strict than it otherwise might. Thus, no hasty decision should be made in this matter until the taxpayer has discussed thoroughly the pros and cons of his particular case with advisers who should be well versed in the laws of income taxation in general, and livestock taxation in particular.

## Stockmen Fight R. R. Rate Raise

An ICC hearing on the railroads' request for a new 13 per cent freight rate increase was held some weeks ago at Chicago. Testimony was given by Thomas Arnold of Nenzel, Nebr., who presented the cattlemen's viewpoint in the matter; by W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colo., speaking as a feeder; Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager for the American National, and James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association. Mr. Blaine summed up the stockmen's position thus:

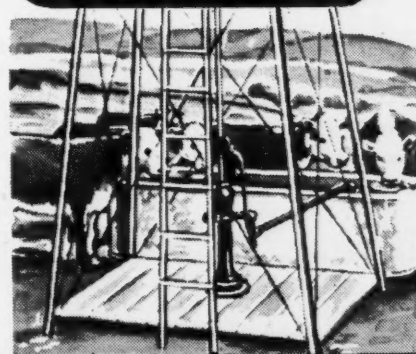
1. Livestock traffic has been bearing, and now bears, an excessive and disproportionate share of the whole burden of transportation. 2. Rates on livestock and wool have been, and are, unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory and unduly prejudicial in violation of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act. He pointed out that the stockmen are therefore opposed to any further increases on edible livestock, fresh meats, packinghouse products and wool, and asked that the carriers be immediately required to cancel the interim increases of 4, 5 and 6 per cent which went into effect Jan. 11, 1949.



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Mr. Blaine emphasized, on behalf of the livestock men, that the railroads have failed by more than \$13,000,000 to secure as much revenue from livestock under the higher rates during the 18-month period Jan. 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, as formerly secured under the lower rates; and that increased rail rates on livestock will not produce increased revenues from such traffic.

## A Major Objection

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

plan have indicated that it is hardly possible that the plan will have any chance of passage in this session of Congress. But it is possible that something like it will be tried out on hogs, and it is also true that Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has said that in the long run the only solution will be found in a plan like this.

It would be unfortunate if the government attempted to settle agriculture's

problems that way. Agricultural production is largely made up of unstorables (75 per cent is the estimate) and under the plan these commodities would seek their own price level and the government would make up with subsidies the difference between cost of production plus profit and selling price. It may also be assumed from the terms of the plan that the government would favor production to the extent that commodities would not be scarce but would be plentiful and low priced enough to impel consumers to buy them freely.

Here we believe is where agriculture would get into trouble. First a low price would be established on the product and then the government would make up the difference to the producer. The producer would thus become dependent on the government for his very existence, and this dependency would be on a year-to-year basis. Suppose Congress some day decided these subsidy payments to producers were too costly and would not appropriate any money for them. You can see where the farmer or stockman would be.

## Cost of Planning

ONE of the features of the Brannan farm plan is that it is supposed to cost less because under it the government would not go into the market and buy a lot of commodities just to keep prices at a profitable level. Instead it would pay subsidies to the farmer which would be expected to be less proportionately for instance, than the cost of the present potato program which according to estimates might run to \$1,000,000 a day. We believe this could be true only if the government exercised rigid control over production.

There seems to be a sort of conflict of purposes in the proposed plan. One objective is the production of abundant food for consumers to buy at a low price, and this would of course increase the cost of subsidy paid by the government. But since cost of the program is also an object, if this is to be held down production must be held down and the consumer then of course would bid up the price.

The plan of course presupposes the ideal, just the right balance between production and consumption at not too high a cost in food for the consumer nor too great an outlay in subsidy payments by the government. The question is, could this be done? Even if it could, it is certain that the whole agricultural industry would have to be put under control.

## Livestock Insurance Under Consideration

Federal crop insurance officials had a talk with stockmen, stockmen's association officials, stockyards men, bankers and others in a meeting at Denver May 25, about the possibilities of a federal livestock insurance set-up. It was merely an explorative affair to lay the

groundwork for study of the situation preparatory to the possibilities of introduction of a measure to provide for such insurance.



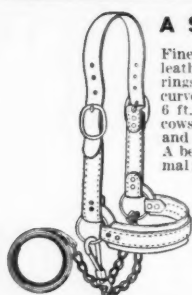
IN FLORIDA, a bill which would prohibit the sale of beef produced in the state unless it is plainly marked "Florida Beef" or "Produced in Florida" has unanimously passed the house and been sent to the senate. Floridians who backed the bill want their state to have credit for its AA-grade beef, which they say is as good as the best beef produced anywhere.

IN CALIFORNIA, 30 cattle, sheep and hog raisers in three counties are working on the organization of a protective agency to combat the grave rustling situation which exists there.

VALUE of farm land has dropped during the December-March period in 16 states from 1 to 10 per cent. Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Colorado and Texas showed the most decrease. Prices held their own, or even rose somewhat, in other states.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Brannan has designated the state of Utah, and parts of the states of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Nevada and California

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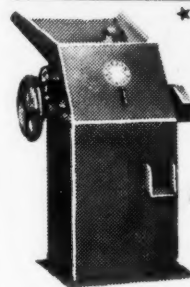
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as areas where disaster loans can be made to eligible farmers by the Farmers Home Administration. Widespread damage occurred in those sections from blizzards and freezes, and credit facilities there cannot meet all the needs of farmers who suffered losses. Applications for loans may be filed at the local FHA office in the approved areas.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLOGG, soil scientist of the USDA, says there is no single answer to the problem of overcrowding on the land in certain parts of the world. Populations are increasing faster than the food supply, especially in areas where skill in medicine has advanced ahead of skill in agriculture and industry. He believes the balance

we are seeking is a level of production on a sustained basis made possible by modern science and technology in a peaceful world with reasonably free employment. To conserve soil, simply in the sense of "holding our own," would spell disaster.

IRLO BRONSON of Kissimmee, Fla., president of the Florida Cattlemen's Association and a state legislature representative, recently helped introduce a bill which would place control of the livestock markets under the supervision of the state livestock sanitary board. Under the measure, sale of infected cattle or swine would be prohibited in any of the markets. . . . Another bill introduced in the Florida house would compensate cattle owners for livestock killed or injured by dipping for fever tick eradication.

THE National Livestock Loss Prevention Board has published a booklet dealing with losses resulting from crippling and bruising of animals on the way to market. Loss-causing diseases and parasites are also discussed. Copies may be had at a cost of 30 cents in coin or stamps, from the board, at 700 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

AMONG witnesses appearing before a Senate subcommittee testifying on the need for a research laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease were Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., Judge Montague of Fort Worth, Tex.; Casey Jones, secretary of the National Woolgrowers and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National.

LIVESTOCK breeders of the United States imported nearly 40 per cent more purebred animals during 1948 than in 1947, under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930. The total for 1948 was 49,123 animals of all species—13,894 more than the total recorded for the previous year. (The law permits breeding animals to be imported duty-free if they can be certified as purebred.) As was the case last year, the majority came from Canada.

## Neckyoke Jones Says:



Accordin' to the econnymists, who is handy with figgers, the talley on humans in the world runs up to 2 an' a half billyun humans. The boys down in Washington expects that the 145 millyun Americuns is able to feed an' finance all of the rest. Outen the 145 millyun Americuns—about half don't pay no taxes—old folks, like you'n me, kids and so on. Every day some furrin feller comes over lookin' fer a handout—an' sez what a great country the ol' USA is. Any time one of these fellers pats you on the back, he's tryin' to git you to cough some-thin' up.

On top of this, the Secretary of Agriculture is askin' fer 3 billyun to fix up the Missourey valley, in addition to the 5 billyun which the Reclamashun boys is wantin'. The army an' the navy is askin' fer a few billyuns. Presydent Truman wants a cupple billyuns fer doctor bills. The veterans wants some pensions—an' then there is a hull flock of penny ante fellers who is hushful an' they only want a few hundred millyuns. My ol' pardner, Greasewood, sez onct he went to church, an' he hearn the preacher tell about feedin' a whole passel of folks on a few fish an' a cupple loaves of baker's bread—an' how it was a miracle. Greasewood sez that folks had better be prayin' fer some sort of a miracle worker to come an' git this money distibutin' done—an' that will also be a miracle. He sez it reminds him of the time the teacher sed to a class of country kids, "If I lay two eggs right here, an' then I lay two eggs over there, how many eggs will there be?" Jimmy Hawks speaks up an' sez, "Teacher, I don't believe you kin do it."—F.H.S.

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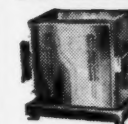
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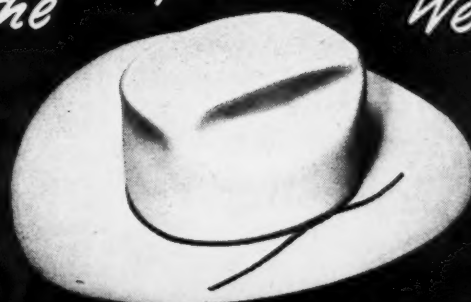


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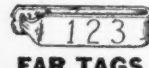
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## THE COVER

This month's striking picture of a  
Hereford bull is the first in a series on  
the various beef breeds.

# Personal Mention

Charles W. Manke of Cullison, Kan.,  
has been appointed Union Pacific agri-  
cultural agent for Nebraska and Kansas,  
with headquarters at Omaha.

The Platte Ranch in Colorado's South  
Park has been sold by Del Lichtenberg  
to Cedric Bennett, farmer and commer-  
cial Hereford breeder, of Johnson, Kan.  
Included in the purchase were 3,620  
acres.

Three newly elected directors have  
joined the board of the International  
Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. They  
are: William Wood Prince, president of  
the Union Stock Yard and Transit Com-  
pany of Chicago, operators of the Chi-  
cago Yards; Ralph Budd, president of  
the Burlington Railroad, Chicago, and  
Strother Jones, prominent midwestern  
cattle feeder of Buffalo, Ill.

J. E. O'Neill, Fresno, Calif., stockman,  
has recently opened a wholesale meat  
firm for handling the product developed  
through years of experimenting with  
different types of cattle feeding. The  
new company will act as a wholesale  
distributor for the Fresno area.

Outstanding public service on the part  
of USDA employees during the past year  
was recognized on May 12 at a special  
honor awards ceremony in Washington,  
D. C. One of the awards, presented by  
Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Bran-  
nan, went to Walt L. Dutton of the  
Forest Service in Washington, D. C., "for

outstanding service to public welfare  
through effective administration and  
leadership in the field of range manage-  
ment, resulting in critically needed im-  
provement of range lands in the national  
forests with respect to forage, water  
run-off and soil conservation."

The Wyoming Stock Growers Associa-  
tion, during its convention, on June 7  
will award a livestock inspector's cer-  
tificate to a woman. The lady is Mrs.  
Elsa Smith, ranch-born and reared, who  
took her training under her husband, who  
now inspector-in-charge at the Idaho  
Falls stock market. With her four chil-  
dren grown and away from home, Mrs.  
Smith decided three years ago to enroll  
as a student inspector, and has passed  
her examinations to become a "prac-  
ticing" inspector with one of the highest  
grades recorded, and the only feminine  
inspector in the country. Only one other  
woman has passed the stiff requirement  
tests for such a job, but she has never  
actually worked in the field. She is  
Mrs. Myrna Agee, assistant secretary-  
treasurer of the Wyoming Association.

Paul Swaffar, presently serving as  
extension animal husbandman in North  
Carolina, has become associated with the  
American Hereford Association for the  
second time, with headquarters in Kan-  
sas City. He was southeastern repre-  
sentative for the organization in 1947-  
48.



(Cont.  
from  
Page 2)

to keep a firm seat all the time, rub  
resin into the saddle at the point where  
the knees and calves come into contact  
with it.—Henry P. Crocker, Windsor,  
Ont., Canada.

**NOT QUITE PERFECT**—Give us a  
few good seasons . . . that is all the help  
we need. This year is going to be hard  
on most of the cattlemen in California  
due to the fact that it will be a short  
grass season. Hay and grain crops  
(are) not too good. Many are going  
to veal their calves and cull the cow  
herds pretty heavily. Many of the steers  
will not finish on grass. Outside of  
that, everything is fine.—Jere W. Shel-  
don, Santa Clara County, Calif.

**WELCOME IMPROVEMENT**—En-  
closed is my renewal for five years . . .  
Range conditions are much better than  
a week ago. We had about 4 inches of  
snow around here. Cattle are picking  
up now after the hard winter. Hope  
conditions continue to improve.—G. M.  
Piper, Fremont County, Wyo.

**SOUNDS FINE**—Having a good wet  
May here in Elko County. Lots of feed.  
The ranges are good and cattle ought  
to do fine.—George W. Smith, Elko  
County, Nev.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



## CALENDAR

June 7-9—Wyoming Stock Growers' convention, Sheridan.  
June 9-10—Midsummer convention, Florida Cattlemen's Assn., Cocoa.  
June 9-11—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Assn., Minot.  
June 9-11—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Alliance.  
June 22-23—Second quarterly executive board meeting, New Mexico Cattle Growers, at Ruidoso.  
July 20-23—Colorado Cattlemen's convention, Grand Junction.  
July 26-30—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Frontier Days.  
July 30—Annual Western Aberdeen-Angus Assn. field day, Fred Fassler ranch, Akron, Colo.  
Oct. 8—Range improvement field day, Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla.  
Oct. 8-15—National Aberdeen-Angus Show, Dallas, Tex.  
Oct. 27-28—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.  
Nov. 4—Fall sale, Western Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Denver, Colo.  
JAN. 5-7, 1950—53RD ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, MIAMI, FLORIDA.  
Jan. 13-21—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)		Jan.-April	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
Cattle	996	899	4,218	4,173
Calves	562	550	2,141	2,214
Hogs	3,894	3,343	17,665	15,886
Sheep	676	1,045	3,905	4,776

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)	
	May 20, 1949	May 18, 1948
Beef Steer—Ch.	\$41.00-42.75	\$52.00-53.50
Beef Steer—Gd.	39.00-41.00	51.00-52.50
Cow—Commercial	35.00-37.00	45.00-47.00
Veal—Choice	42.00-44.00	48.00-52.00
Veal—Good	39.00-42.00	44.00-48.00
Lamb—Choice	59.00-62.00	56.00-60.00
Lamb—Good	56.00-59.00	56.00-59.00
Ewe—Commercial	52.00-59.00	52.00-59.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	25.00-54.00	53.00-55.00

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 23, 1949	May 18, 1948
Steers—Choice	\$25.25-28.50	\$32.00-34.50
Steers—Good	24.25-26.25	30.00-33.00
Steers—Medium	22.75-25.00	26.00-30.50
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	26.50-28.00	28.00-31.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	25.00-27.00	25.00-29.00
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	23.00-27.00	24.50-29.00
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	19.50-23.75	20.00-24.50
Hogs—(180-240 lbs.)	19.85-20.25	22.00-23.25
Lambs—Gd.-Ch., shn.	28.00-29.00	27.25-28.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	12.00-13.50	13.00-14.00

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In Thousands of Pounds)			
	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	96,634	113,519	102,809	166,845
Cured Beef	11,544	13,650	10,916	8,753
Total Pork	547,400	586,429	606,827	491,973
Lamb, Mutton	9,923	14,268	9,106	12,070
Lard and Rend.				
Pork Fat	138,278	156,782	138,924	177,952
Total Poultry	89,385	108,732	153,424	173,260

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

Here it is nearly the first of June once more. Every thing is in high gear over here, as it were, and we are going to have the best alfalfa and hay crop we ever had. This Skull creek ranch is very beautiful now. Ever fence and ditch is in good shape and the buildings also.

As the result of that culling and shipping the women folks done when they bought this outfit the looks of the herd has improved 100 per cent, and it looked mighty good before. I'll bet there is not a better ranch on the western slope nor a finer bunch of cattle. I can see now they are going to make this ranch pay off like a slot machine if they are women. I told you once they were smart, and they are. Perhaps a man shouldn't brag on his wife, but she was certainly around when brains were handed out, and I think she must have gone back for seconds. Unless they make a slip-up in their calculations you should nominate one of them in a year or so more to be president of that cattle association the PRODUCER represents. This is just a suggestion.

You remember that in my letter of May last year, I told you all about how big the ocean is and how much water it has in it, and how they could take a big pump and pump that Colorado river so full of water a certain state could take all the water away from the other western states it needed and still leave enough for us to get by on. I also told how to de-salt the ocean water. Well, it took those fellows back in Washington a long time to catch on to my simple idea, but that

senator from Wyoming finally did. He is now trying to persuade those pals of his'n in Washington to build a plant and try it out. After we get our hay up I would like to go back there and explain it more fully, but Hazel says very flat-footedly: No. She says if I get any more ideas I am not to mention them, as they can think of enough expensive things to spend tax money on without my help. However, with the aid of the PRODUCER, I shall insist they name it the Wescott plant after my idea, like Hoover dam, etc.

They are digging uranium out of these hills over here. You learned in school, or should have, that this world is round. Now if that is right then at noon the rest of the world is downhill from where you are. You should understand this thought. It is simple. Now, if I had time I would put in a string of shot holes along the eastern side of this worthless range of hills, then fire them off some day at exactly noon, sun time. The world revolving at 1,000 miles an hour toward the east would jerk them to the west and they would slide downhill into that desert country toward Green river. I would probably uncover all the uranium we need by this little stunt. Old McDowd says though that if we had lots of it, they would just lend lease it to our Russian competitor. What's the use of me trying to think and getting all lathered up?

Bring your camera and come over some time. If your wife likes the smell of cattle and sweaty horses, bring her along.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.



Serving the cattlemen of the Northwest. During 1948, I sold a total of \$4,902,355.00 worth of registered and top-quality breeding and fat stock for leading breeders and associations in the eight Northwest states.

May I Serve You in 1949?

**NORMAN G. WARSINSKE**

Auctioneer

P. O. Box 1497

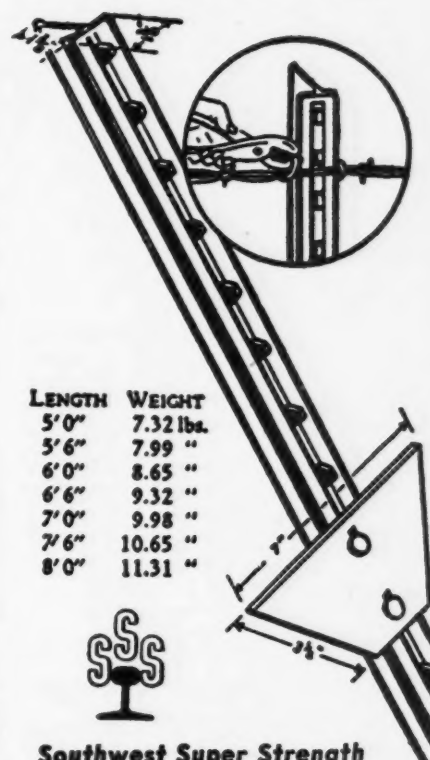
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LENGTH	WEIGHT
5'0"	7.32 lbs.
5'6"	7.99 "
6'0"	8.65 "
6'6"	9.32 "
7'0"	9.98 "
7'6"	10.65 "
8'0"	11.31 "

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## RANCHES, FARMS

### Just a Plain Cow Ranch That Makes Big Profits

**THE SQUARE S RANCH**, in Western Colorado near Meeker, may not have fancy improvements but it DOES have a reputation for raising feeder cattle that top the market. On a good road, telephone line and mail route. Valleys and canyons provide good winter feed and shelter—with summer range in rolling country.

**CARRIES 3,800 HEAD OF CATTLE** over and above calves the year around. Ranch owns 14,816 acres and controls over 200 square miles of public domain—all the land in one block. Over 1,800 acres irrigated hay land. Range is well watered by good permanent creeks—over 100 miles running water.

**FOUR SETS** of improvements. Main 6-room house has bath, full basement, furnace heat, electricity. All necessary supporting buildings. Fences and cross fences in good condition.

**EQUIPMENT** includes 6 tractors, one with dozer, pump engine, 4 power mowers, 3 trucks, hay rakes, stacker, wagons, etc.

**LIVESTOCK GOES WITH THE RANCH!** They've been selling off but still have almost 1,000 cows of good ages, 253 yearling heifers, 244 yearling steers, 177 short yearling calves, around 400 new calves, 55 registered bulls, 8 old steers, all saddle horses and teams.

**PRICED \$500,000 FOR RANCH, EQUIPMENT AND LIVESTOCK. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HALF CASH.** Being sold only because of death of the manager who was part owner.

### The Buy in the Year in Eastern Montana

**CATTLEMEN CALL THIS** "one of the best"—and you'll look long to equal this outfit in the rolling to broken country of Eastern Montana. A thick sod of western wheat, gramma and buffalo grasses makes a strong feed—and we mean **STRONG!** There's the best kind of winter feed and shelter.

**17,920 ACRES** in one block. 11,400 deeded with balance Taylor, railroad and state land on long leases.

**RUNS 900 GROWN CATTLE** the year around! 100 tons wild hay are put up each year and 300 acres are farmed for feed crops or wheat. You seldom need to feed hay so can build a good carry over of feed. There's water everywhere—large reservoirs, wells with windmills, good springs, and 6 miles of running creeks.

**NEW HOUSE** has 3 large rooms, electricity, water pressure, full basement. 30x100 log barn, shop, bunkhouse, and new set of corrals. All buildings in good condition and most fences and cross fences are new.

**PRICED ONLY \$6.50** an acre for deeded land—leases thrown in. **LIBERAL TERMS.**

For further information on these or other ranches in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and South Dakota—write or wire to



## RANCHES, FARMS

### CALIFORNIA

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CATTLE RANCH.** Within 65 miles of downtown Los Angeles, with a carrying capacity of 200 head year 'round, or 350 head during the luxuriant growing season. Green grass all year. This ranch shows a NET annual income of over 16,000. 320 acres—70 A. lush permanent pasture meadows, 30 A. very fine new alfalfa that will make 6 cuttings per season, 28 A. barley, 21 A. English walnuts, 60 A. grain land, balance good grazing. Superior water conditions. Underground pipe lines with bronze valves every 26 ft., also new \$5,000 overhead sprinkling system, water lift only 16 ft. Modern 2-bedroom ranch home, 2 other houses and excellent ranch buildings. Completely fenced and cross fenced, good corrals and squeeze. One million gallon cement reservoir and swimming pool, 500 ton galvanized hay barn. Tractor and all necessary equipment. 52 head of good cattle. **TOTAL PRICE ONLY \$75,000.** Terms.

### NEVADA

**1,550 ACRE CATTLE RANCH.** Paved highway and near good town. Alfalfa perm. pasture, grain and meadows, land alone worth at least \$85,000. Good fences & cross fences. Abundance gravity water, new reinforced concrete headgates. Sept. to May. Taylor grazing for 450 head, adjoins ranch, worth at least \$40,000 to owner of this ranch. **NO WINTER FEEDING.** All under fence. Ranch and range should carry 900 head year 'round. Mild climate. 3 modern homes, 2 new barns, one 80 ft. by 150 ft. Two sets new corrals with squeezes and loading chutes, could not be duplicated for \$40,000. Complete line of equlpt. including 3 tractors, truck, new hay baler, grain drill, plows, 550 gal. under-ground gas storage tank with pump. All eqpt. in good condition, could not be replaced for \$20,000. This ranch is a bargain at \$150,000. Due to illness I can deliver for **PRICE OF ONLY \$100,000.**

### CANADA

**5,400 ACRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,** the BIG cattle country of Canada. 1,240 A. irrigated timothy, clover and redtop, balance fine grass pasture, some timber. Carrying capacity 1,200 to 1,400. Good gov't road thru ranch, soon to be paved; near R.R. and good town. Electricity, 'phone, etc. Owner's home, foreman's home, 5 cottages, bunk house, 3 large warehouses, 2 large barns, equipped blacksmith shop. New sawmill complete. Also hotel and garage which are leased out; in fact this is a village within itself. All necessary equipment. 720 head of very fine Hereford cattle, 425 cows that will calve this spring, 280 yearlings, 16 bulls, 7 saddle horses, etc. Many streams and lakes, giving an abundance of water and with the fine trees make this a very beautiful cattle ranch. The owner has made a fortune on this ranch and now wishes to retire. This property can be delivered with all livestock and equipment for **ONLY \$176,000.** Good terms.

**Chas. A. Trowbridge**

419 S. Michigan Ave., Pasadena 5, Calif.  
SYcamore 6-5036 RYan 1-6352

**IT PAYS TO FOLLOW UP PRODUCER ADS . . . THEY'RE NEWS TOO!**

## RANCHES, FARMS

### FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN

35,000 acres deeded, 55,000 acres Provincial and Eastern Irrigation District lease. Well watered by springs, lake and 19 miles frontage on Red Deer River. Well grassed: abundance of hay, over 2000 tons (all baled) carried over from last year.

2,100 mature Hereford cattle, including over 350 two-year steers. This year's calf crop over 700.

If you want a ranching proposition that has a history of profitable operation, get in touch with me. The deeded land is priced at \$6.00 per acre with the lease thrown in, and cattle are offered at fair market price. Full line of modern equipment, and hay at fair market.

For detailed information write to:

**A. GILLESPIE**

206 Livestock Exchange Bldg.  
Calgary, Alta.

**3,147 DEEDED LAND, \$10 ACRE.** 3,340 Taylor grazing, 1,600 leased land. Good creek, well. Oiled highway, four miles to town. Roy Alexander, Jordan, Mont.

**EXTRA WELL GRASSED 1,920-A CATTLE** ranch, Duel Co., S. Dak. Good bldgs. Fences, water. Will carry 300 to 400 cows, \$25 per A. W. R. Chisman, Lisbon, N. Dak.

**1,000 ACRES,** modern home, large outrange, small sawmill, free water. 1/2 down, price \$42,500.00. Stout, 3200 Market, Redding, Calif.

**FOR SALE—Texas** Hill country farms, ranches and rural homes. C. W. Phillips, Kerrville, Texas.

### IDAHO CATTLE RANCH

**ONE** of the finest year 'round cattle ranches in Idaho, located to enjoy mild winters requiring 1/2 to 1 ton of hay. Well balanced as to hay land and Taylor grazing permit for 1,000 head. Plenty of sound water rights plus private reservoir. 5,600 acres deeded, 1,300 acres State leased, 600 acres irrigated. Excellent modern brick home and good ranch bldgs. and corrals. Very good gravel roads—railroad 12 miles from ranch. Cattle are moved to summer range and back by drifting. Top quality commercial Herefords and power machinery may be purchased separately at market value. This is a sound practical ranch that will interest a real cattleman. Price \$149,500, good terms.

Write Dr. H. F. McEwan, Mgr.

Farm and Ranch Sales

### BOISE LOAN & REALTY

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## 400,000 ACRES IN MEXICO

We own some 400,000 acres of rough, mountainous timber and grazing lands in the State of Nayarit, Republic of Mexico. We will sell this tract for cash or on reasonable terms. This tract is on the north and east banks of the Santiago River—Mexico's largest river. It is some fifteen miles east of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The timber on this land will pay for it several times over. It is best suited for a livestock ranch.

IF INTERESTED, WRITE

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